THE EXAMINER;

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PAUL SEYMOUR.

charitable uncle, and starting in life with these fathers of the republic have acted?

To make a new Government and intro- every body who had black eves? to make a speech tedious beyond endur- ing the children of Africa?

make slaves of them? Is it not impossible to constitute such a tribunal? What nation or people on earth would submit to its deor people on earth would submit to its de-crees, if it were established and attempted to exercise jurisdiction? In times past, the to exercise jurisdiction? In times past, the Popes of Rome have, I believe, arrogated anotherity to dispose of heathen savage nations and their people, according to pleasure of His Holiness. But the people of all mankind, it would be impossible to pleasure of His Holiness. But the people of the pleasure of His Holiness. But the people this given and granted to a master have never recognized the right of the Pope.—
From the impossibility of establishing a tributal among men and nations clothed with authority to decide who shall be masters and who slaves, and to secure acquiescence and submission to the awards of such tributal the act of Government which disconting the act of Government which disconting the submission of the submission of disconting the submission of disconting the submission of disconting the submission of the submission of disconting the submission of the and submission to the awards of such tribunal, it is manifest that there can be no harmony, no general understanding by which the people of the earth can be thrown into classes, of masters on the one side and slaves on the other and made to sustain such relations to each other, without vious consideration, I have become thoroughly quire. But as soon as government is form, quire. But as soon as government is form, for life, a servitude far more severe and interest of the governed, this natural tolerable than that imposed upon the negro tolerable than that imposed upon the negro to by the assent of the governed, this natural tolerable than that imposed upon the negro to by the assent of the governed, this natural tolerable than that imposed upon the negro to by the assent of the governed. It depends upon the law and the contract he makes under it. He may subtant to us our just share of the governed that the precious metals and tolerable than that imposed upon the negro to by the assent of the governed. That law share of the governed that the precious metals and tolerable than that imposed upon the negro to by the assent of the governed. That law share of the governed that the precious metals and tolerable than that imposed upon the negro to by the assent of the governed. The may subtant to places where most needed? That law would soon return to us our just share of the governed that the precious metals and tolerable than that imposed upon the negro to place that the precious metals and tolerable than that imposed upon the negro to place that the precious metals and tolerable than that imposed upon the negro to place the property of the governed that the precious metals and tolerable than that imposed upon the negro to place that the precious metals and tolerable than that imposed upon the negro tolerable than that the precious metals and tol

stitution, vested Congress with power to prohibit the importation of slaves from the lat of January, 1808. This constitutional provision was carried into effect by an approvision was carried into effect by an experience of January, 1808. This constitution at provision was carried into effect by an experience of the constitution of slaves from the lat of January, 1808. This constitution at provision was carried into effect by an experience of the constitution at provision was carried into effect by an experience, the fact of the individual whose carried into effect by an experience, the fact of the individual of the constitution and surrender of the constitution and surrender of the case of the child, the apprentice, the fact of the case of the child, the apprentice of the case of the child, the appre

that this change was the result of party tac. slaves of the darker races, the contrast be- have of slaves, except of school children makes no allowance for these varying cir. to its owner.

secured in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and every civil, religious, and popersing our seamen and making them salutary operations of the act of 1833, in both cases to appropriate the service of ican Colonisation Society has ascertained ble of supporting themselves by their labor, the state of siege for a month. Colonisation as impracticable. The American destroyed the service of ican Colonisation Society has ascertained ble of supporting themselves by their labor, the state of siege for a month. Advices from Vienna to the salutary operations of the act of 1833, in both cases to appropriate the service of ican Colonisation Society has ascertained ble of supporting themselves by their labor, the state of siege for a month. Advices from Vienna to the salutary operations of the act of 1833, in both cases to appropriate the service of ican Colonisation Society has ascertained ble of supporting themselves by their labor, the state of siege for a month. litical privilege, involve the highest respon- slaves. I say slaves, because to make a when they have commenced the work of the child and of the slave to the use of the beyond all controversy that \$50 when and in addition supplying something for the trian and massian troops on the 11th, without to sibilities. In the great work, so pregnant with good or evil, every citizen must feel his will is slavery more aggravated than that sudden destruction of the law restraining depends upon positive law, induced by the tering vessels is sufficient to transport a man the 65,244 children under 10 years of age, an intense interest. It is not my purpose, of forcing him to hoe or plow corn. Was the importation of slaves, it is our duty to policy of the government, and the law may to Africa and maintain him until he can and 5,117 old men and women over 55 cipice and fell into a deep guily, about however, to enter at large upon the consid- there not as much justice, according to any speak. Indeed, my friends, those who think eration of every subject upon which the code of morals, in the British practice of as I do are bound to speak in self defence. convention must act. To do so would be impressing our sailors as there is in enslav. We are constantly misrepresented. We

that heathen savages should be enslaved, sentation with a view to render our positions I believe that slavery as it exists among so that Christian masters may improve their odious with uninformed and prejudiced perus is a great evil-wrong in its origin- condition. If that be conceded, does it sons. But should our adversaries win a injurious in its continuance to both races, not necessarily follow that it is equally triumph by such unworthy means, it would appropriate the services of the wife to his rica in a body. I admit they cannot be there is less clear profit to our farmers upon cai facts which have passed under my personal white and black-and that it ought to be just for the moral and religious part of the be of short duration. He who is deceived use. The rights growing out of this relawhite and black—and that it ought to be of short duration. The who is deceived the immoral and religious part of the local state of the indication. The who is deceived the immoral and religious part of the local state of the indication. The who is deceived the immoral to their new home. No such movement be if they employed free labor altogether. Some community to enslave the immoral to their new home. No such movement be if they employed free labor altogether. And while free labor would be cheaper to their condition? Under this new doctrine their condition? Under this new doctrine the farmer, he could afford to pay higher their consideration; under the hope and expenses and making the farmer, he could afford to pay higher their consideration. The who is deceived the immoral to the immoral the farmer that it ought to the immoral to the subject of agriculture, differs so materials, the farmer that it ought to the immoral to the subject of agriculture, differs so materials, and created by law. The servitude of the man tier to the subject of agriculture, differs so materials, and created by law. The servitude of the man tier to the subject of agriculture, differs so materials, and created by law. The servitude of the man tier to the subject of agriculture, differs so materials, and created by law. The servitude of the man tier to the subject of agriculture, differs so materials, and created by law to their new home. No such movement to the man tier to the farmer that the farmer tha nal importation of negroes and making their condition? Under this new doctrine examples of the misrepresentations of our of making slaves to improve people, may views. I need only mention the efforts which garding the institution as having been forced by the policy of Great Britain upon our coby the policy of Gre by the policy of Great Billiam upon out co-lonial ancesters, are now opposed to any 'we will improve your faith by making you Abby Kelly and Lucretia Mott order; and lost for life. The contract is indissoluble helpless infancy to burthen the colony, we lindeed the former could dispense with a list. It is not true that any plant which the tomal ancesters, are now opposed to any change, believing the perpetuation of the slaves to an inquisition?' May not a like the not less absurd charge that we intend to by the act of the parties. The law can should only send young men and women. change, believing the perpetuation of the perp ter and slave than any new order of things should be enslaved by a board of censors, out making compensation. which human wisdom can devise and ac- so that immoral and infidel publications What is that northern abolition imputed which numan wisdom can devise and accomplish. The argument which maintains might be suppressed and society thereby imthat slavery is right in its origin, is founded proved? What becomes of the right of forthwith liberated; vested with equal, civil, riage relation, and forces those who enter made nearly twenty years ago before the owners. The value placed upon our slaves without manufe at the root. upon the hypothesis that, as ignorant, sav. conscience, the liberty of speech and of social, and political rights; and in all reage, and unchristian people are made more the press, or any other great and essential spects placed upon the same level with their age, and unconstian people are made more right to which man by nature is entitled, if former masters. This equality of privilege to a master for a term of years, against the plished in less time than thirty or forty that sum amounts to \$3,645,222 per anton, nor the sulphates, nitrates, muriates, carembued with a knowledge of the true God, the doctrine be true, that the intelligent, would allow intermarriage between the will of the orphan, and gives the master years. If it be systematically commenced num. The census of 1840 shows 55,776 bonates, silicates, phosphates of ammonia, lime, embued with a knowledge of the true God, by being brought under the control and dominion of civilized and christian nations, by being brought under the control and dominion of civilized and christian nations,
therefore, to advance the improvement and
herefore, to advance the improvement and
unchristian men or tribe, the strong, the
given and christian community may
rightfully reduce the individual or tribe to
slavery. Suppose we concede that this arslavery. Suppose we concede that this arslavery is well founded, and that intelliminion of civilized and christian nations,
therefore, to advance the improvement and
herefore, to advance the improvement and
he direct tendency of such a dectrine is
such basis. I have often made speeches to
to the organize our society upon any
such basis of their improvement is
such basis. I have often made spread to
the direct tendency of such and transfer the race to Africa. The
such basis of the unimposition of the United
to the organize our society upon any
such basis of the unimposition of the such transfer the received and
such states the foolish, the weak, and the vicious
the direct tendency of such and transfer the race to Africa. The
such basis of the unimposition of the such transfer the race to the daily developments of the unimposition of the such transfer the race to the daily developments of the unimposition of the such transfer the race to the daily developments of the unimposition of the such transfer the race to Africa.

In the other case, gument is well founded, and that intelli- yield to this doctrine of the right to enslave thies in the social, just as there are attracgence and christianity, combined with pow- for the purpose of improving, it would be tions and repulsions, in the natural world er, may of right seize the subjects or citi- with the qualification that, as soon as the which effectually prevent the comminglezens of a weak or savage tribe or nation, barbarian of the desert had been civilised, ment of two distinct races into the same and carry them off into perpetual bondage; and christianised in the school of slavery, social and political body. To attempt it, should we not then inquire now the triounal is to be organized which shall decide compensation to his benevolent and Chrisnature. I state these facts which shall decide compensation to his benevolent and Chrisnature. I am therefore altogether opposed necessities require. and had paid by his labor a reasonable is to destroy all harmony and to war against mai is to be organized which shall decide which shall decide which shall decide which shall decide with quired is enforced by fines, by imprison- colonising the slaves, so that it no longer to show that our slaves do not by their labor substances or other. Exhausted lands, which to emancipation, unless it be connected with quired is enforced by fines, by imprisontelligent, moral, and christian; and how be permitted to resume the free exercise of colonisation. commissions may be obtained by those jus. all his improved faculties and regenerated commissions may be obtained by those justifying them to invade the territories of the nature. This qualification is no part of the invade the sanctity of vested rights. There invade the sanctity of vested rights. There invade the sanctity of vested rights. the feeble, barbarous, and unchristian, and to make slaves of them? Is it not impossible make slaves of them? It is it not impossible make slaves of them? It is it not impossible make slaves of them? It is it not impossible make slaves of them? It is it not impossible make slaves of them? It is it not impossible make slaves of them? It is it not impossible make slaves of them? It is it not impossible make slaves of them? It is it not impossible make slaves of them? It is it not impossible make slaves of them? It is it not impossible make slaves of them? It is it not impossible make slaves of them? It is it not impossible make slaves of them? It is it n

consideration, I have become thoroughly quire. But as soon as government is form. may thereby incur for a term of years or tent in the manner suggested. Is it not a such relations to each other, without violence. A state of slavery is, therefore, nothing short of a state of hostility between
opposing phalanxes, where one side has
surrendered at discretion, but unceasingly

such relations to each other, without viothing short of a state of hostility between
opposing phalanxes, where one side has
surrendered at discretion, but unceasingly

such relations to each other, without viothe makes under it. He may submoral in its tendencies. I look upon it as
the currency of the world, and after the removal of the slaves we should be amply
of it. The civil codes with which I am
the currency of the world, and after the removal of the slaves we should be amply
of it. The civil codes with which I am
the disobeys orders or fails to discharge the
disobeys orders or fails to discharge the
opposing phalanxes, where one side has
surrendered at discretion, but unceasingly

surrendered at discretion of the salves and fire-arms, and plainly contemplation to us our fatter to us our country, and immoral in its tendencies. I look upon it as
moral in its tendencies. The protestants, aided
by a small party of police and military, stood upin our native forest lands, arises solely from the
compensated for any temporary inconveniacquainted allow the resistance of the surface soil being more or
in our native forest lands, arises solely from the
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in our native forest lands, arises solely from the
compensated for any temporary inconveniacquainted allow the resistance of the surface soil being more or
in our native forest lands, arises solely from the
compensated for any temporary inconveniacquainted allow the resistance of the surface soil being more or
and not seeks for an opportunity to regain its origi. nal position. It is impossible to recon. Hence, as we are to construct a new Gov-Hence, as we are to construct a new Gov. It is impossible to recondition. It is impossible to recondition. The constitution and laws of the United States indicate a strong national sentiment against slavery in its origin. Our revolution, vested Congress with power to prohibit the importation of slaves from the constitution and laws of the United States are the receptacles of slaves—those who have been made slaves for a term of years or for life as a punishment for crimes. Now the difference is this. Where service, sorth and suppress the rights which Goam, which will be supersseded by a civil and suppress the rights which God hath so the constitutional provision which shall point to its ultimate termination. For doing this point to a surger farms of the constitutions, vested Congress with power to prohibit the importation of slaves from the importation of slaves from the constitution of slaves from the constitution and laws of the United shall be a taken prisones being often filled by impressment instead of contract. The penitentaries of all our of contract, the receptacles of slaves—those who have been made slaves for a term of years or for life as a punishment for crimes. Now the difference is this. Where service, southern States are the receptacles of slaves—those who were the containt the time rapidly approaches when the sent at the importation of slaves from the countries, the ranks being often filled by impressment instead to the time rapidly approaches when the sent of contract. The penitentaries of all our of contract, the receptacles of slaves—those who have been made slaves for a term of years or for life as a punishment for crimes. Now the difference is this. Where service, south and suppress the rights which God hath the visual submate termination. For doing this consti

are charged with designs and opinions to ance. My principal object is to present But let us admit, for the argument, that which we are totally opposed. There is, I and defend my opinions on the subject of it is the will of God, and therefore just, have no doubt, some intentional misrepre-

transporting and sellirg him in the United States as a slave. By an act approved —, 1820, Congress made the foreign slave trade piracy, and imposed the punishment of death upon those who might engage in it. Washington signed and approved the Constitution as President of the Convention, and afterwards liberated all his slaves. Jefferson (who, in reference to slavery, said whe trembled for his country when he remembered that God was just,") signed and membered that God was just,") signed and membered that God was just,") signed and constitution as provided in the constitution of the convention of the master of the constitution appropriate the proceeds of his labor to the heat of enthusiasm, ready to set up the crease of cur wealth. Man is prone to the centual tity to control the slave or servant and to our sense of justice violated, and we are, in dapproved —, the heat of enthusiasm, ready to set up the crease of cur wealth. Man is prone to the centual tity to control the slave or servant and to be identical with that in the old constitution. Furthermore, that the new constitution appropriate the proceeds of his labor to the heat of enthusiasm, ready to set up the crease of cur wealth. Man is prone to the centual tity to control the slave or servant and to our sense of justice violated, and we are, in dapproved —, the heat of enthusiasm, ready to set up the reads of the heat of enthusiasm, ready to set up the crease of cur wealth. Man is prone to the General, the city, and the Freenh attent of the constitutions and laws adopted and others. Idleness is the parent of bodily in fifth the constitutions and laws adopted of the constitutions and laws adopted and of the notion that men cannot hold a proportive in the service, or, which is an enthusiastic error,—

It is necturally to be identical with that in the old constitution. Furthermore, that the new constitutions when the labor of the Convention. The first instance of the constitution appropriate the proceeds of his labor to the constitution. Furthermore destroys

ment, by stripes, or by death, just as the admits of serious question. The opponents pay legal interest on their value. I leave remaindent appropriate and authorised agents of the of colonisation, however, finding their old every one to make his own figures with a rights; and the act of Government which the ranks and shot for desertion or disobe. specie is entirely fallacious. The emigra-After years of patient observation and God as his reason and judgment shall re. A soldier or sailer voluntarily enlists. He But suppose we were injured to some ex-

ADDRESS OF HON. J. R. UNDERWOOD.

Free Deal of the country when he remembered that God was just,") signed and approved the act prohibiting the further importation of slaves. Monroe signed and especially to those residing in the green fiver section of the State. Raised in the green fiver section of the State. Raised in the ground of graining county of Barren, educated by a gloining county of Barren, educated by the sacre of the end of the convention who are the cases we shall find that some membered that the door was open to adjoining countly of Darries, educated by a charitable uncle, and starting in life with the strongest professional competition, I have been sustained in a most confiding and encouraging manner. I have been addition to weelth. During the last thirty-three years I have been almost constantly employed in some high public station; and I ployed in some high public station; and I and he recitification of slaves of them, why did they not attack the ployed in some high public station; and I and he recitification almost encounted?

Note colonial ancestors protested against the effects of the republic have acted?

Our colonial ancestors protested against the conduct of the mother country in forculation of the period to such action irrest, which will secure employment and good the strongest professional competition, I have been addition constitution is the section of the section of the period constitution of the period constitution constitution constitution constitution constitution constitution constitution is the cut of the conduct of the method constitution constitution constitution constantly should be a fraudulent act on the period constitution.

The ployed in some night public station, and I now hold an office which, in dignity and importance approximates the highest known to our constitution and laws. I refer to these things in no spirit of boasting, but to prove that I am not grateful am not grate which, I am told, I shall probably be instructed to retire in consequence of opinions I have long entertained and which
upon this occasion I mean to express with

all the law should, out of fidelity and the instruction of slave property, I than to express with

structed to retire in consequence of opinions I have long entertained and which
upon this occasion I mean to express with

all the law should our slave population was 182,258.—
In 1848, according to the act of 1833. In stances. A finished classical education consent to treat our slaveholders worse than law to least to the act of 1833. In stances. A finished classical education consent to treat our slaveholders worse than law to least to the act of 1833. In stances. A finished classical education consent to treat our slaveholders worse than law to least to the act of 1833. In stances. A finished classical education consent to treat our slaveholders worse than law to least to the act of 1833. In stances. A finished classical education consent to treat our slaveholders worse than law to least to the act of 1833. In stances. A finished classical education consent to treat our slaveholders worse than law to least to the act of 1833. In stances. A finished classical education consent to treat our slaveholders worse than law to least to the act of 1840 our slave population was 182,258.—

In 1848, according to the 2d auditor's reconstituted with extraordinary abilities. In the purchase of slave property, I think the law should, out of fidelity and the indian?

As the free laborer, in the same time.

As the free laborer of Austria, it appears that cannot be acquired by the son before the arrow of age.

In 1848, according to the laborer of Austri

> be made and annulled at the pleasure of at home would be gradually dried up. I the time. Certain it is, that I have known equally true that no animal can five without ringe relation, and forces those who enter made nearly twenty years ago before the owners. The value placed upon our slaves without manufe at the foot.
>
> 2d. That the only food of plants known to the practical farmer is manure, or the residue of puractical farmer is manure, or the residue of puractical farmer is manure. The law causes an orphan to be bound It is a work that ought not to be accom- year 1848 is \$60,820,378. Interest on trefaction. Neither water, oil, carbon, phlogis-

> All governments impose upon their citizens, service, servitude, or slavery, the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, males capable of laboring cannot more
>
> state example of our the addition of manure, of any kind whatever.
>
> Slave feout the addition of manure, of any kind whatever.
>
> Sth. There is no natural disintegration of the

and that I ought to be strongly attached to the institutions of my country, which have enabled me to rise from a very humble to a highly exalted position—a position—

the utmost candor.

In 1838 the people by an overwhelming make slaves of negroes, will not the same majority decided against calling a convenmajority decided against calling a convenmajority decided against calling a convenmore should be more abundant and more readily procured the field by the Hungarians, and nothing could be much as if it were a house or tract of land with the increase of our white population, more complete than the defeat of the united Rusmore abundant and more readily procured the field by the Hungarians, and nothing could be representation. In 1848 they had increase of our white population, tion. In 1847 and 1848 they determined Indians? True, their skins are not so black ed to 139,612, showing a gain in eight time he is nineteen or twenty and may then instead of a slave. I would not break up the time rapidly approaches when employin favor of a convention by majorities equal- as those of Africans; yet, if difference of years exceeding 31,000. We have no an. be sufficiently mature in judgment to act for a menagerie of skunks, if created accorders will find it to their interest to hire free ly decisive. It is needless to demonstrate color be any argument in favor of making nual enumeration of free persons as we himself. Yet the law is arbitrary. It ing to law, without making compensation laborers instead of slaves. Indeed I am tics, seeking advantage over political additive man is sufficed between the lindian and white man is sufficed additive man is sufficed between the ages of 5 and 16. In 1844 cumstances. The child is free at twenty were twenty willions in order to rid the his farm by free labor. By consulting the about, we are to have a convention; and the great questions now are, what changes favor slavery any more than the color of the skin does not the great questions now are, what changes favor slavery any more than the color of the latter had been obliged to take refuge in Walshall we make in our present form of Gov- eye. What would the world think if all four years. These acts prove that we are father ceased according to law. But I de. black and white races separated? I ans. only about one-fifth part of our slave populachia. ernment? what new principles ought we to persons with white eyes should congregate destined to follow the States of Delaware fy human ingenuity to distinguish and point wer, masters will do it voluntarily or for a fation able-bodied men between the ages of Germany. Several principalities and duchies and seriously resolve to make slaves of and Maryland, where the slave population out a difference in the nature of the power compensation which the slaves can pay, 17 and 50 years. The other four-fifths are have given in their adhesion to the treaty concluis fast receding and giving place to freemen. conferred by law upen the parent to hold and that it can be done and ought to be composed of women and children, old men ded on the 26th of May, between Prussia, Saxony duce important changes in the old system, One of the causes of war against Great When the advocates of slavery become dis. his child in service antil he is twenty-one done by colonising the slaves in Africa.— and boys. It is impossible, without more and Hanover. under whose operations we have been long Britain in 1812, was the violation of our satisfied with their own platform of prin. and that which is conferred on the master The advocates of slavery have denounced accurate statistical information, to ascertain Bades.—A decree of the Grand Duke prorogues co-operate with or run counter to natural provide for himself. The hire of a healthy years of age, would require a considerable itom the city, night before last. justice and right as circumstances vary. In negro man and girl of seventeen or eighteen, portion of the labor of the productive and woman, was so seriously injured that her life is this case the child is the involuntary (I will one year, will take both to Liberia and working hands, for their support. Now, despaired of St. Louis Union, 2d. not say slave) servant of his father and maintain them until they can provide for when the old and young, the lame and disthemselves. These facts, of undeniable eased, the helpless of all conditions of our The husband has the legal right to con- truth, establish the practicability of coloni. slaves are supported; when the whole flock trol his wife in many things. The master sation beyond controversy. I do not in are fed and clothed; fire and lodging provihas no right to control his slave in every. tend to say that it is practicable to send the ded; medical bills and taxes paid, out of thing. The husband has the legal right to whole slave population of Kentucky to Af- the labor of the productive classes, I believe called without offense,) in this case, is emigration must increase with the strength wages to the laborer, because of his greater pectation that you or some one equally qualified, skill and diligence and the performance of will correct them if they should prove to be eronly dissolve it. Here the law, in violation By sending young women as they reached portion of the year. In case he owns slaves of the atmosphere. Although air is ladispensation of the atmosphere of the age of puberty, the sources of increase he must keep them and maintain them all ble to vegetable as well as to animal life, it is

tymore and being on their march, whilst passing a defile called Dolly's Brae, found their path way-laid, all the passes surrounded, hills occupied by immense number of Roman Catholics, provided imme much the greater part being of the Roman Catholic so rejuctantly, never leaves the surface so fertile

3000 to Presburg, and but for the timely arrival of Russian troops to cover his retreat, Hayinan and his staff would have been captured. The Turkish Ambassador, announced that Bem had completely

BY DR. R. T. BALDWIN, OF WINCHESTER, VA.

Messre. Editors of the Plough, Loom and Anvil:

imposed to cure the disease and crime of ranks and conditions are annually thrown there are boys between 10 and 17, and old without manure; on the contrary, lands natural upon our shores; and the example of our men, between 50 and 55, numbering 17, ly poor, may be made exceedingly fertile with-

State being master, just as its wants and almost without a dollar, have opened the than support themselves and those of both soil in a state of repose, and a formation of al-

learned chemists, totally disregarding the vital principle of life, have not promoted the interest of agriculture. On the contrary, diverting the attention of agriculturists from careful observa-

LOUISVILLE:::::::AUG. 11, 1849. We send, occasionally, a number of the EXAMINER to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be in-

Back Numbers Wanted.

duced to subscribe.

If any of our subscribers can send us one all of the following back numbers of the Examiner, they will greatly oblige us by so doing: Of Vol. 1-Nos. 22, 25, 26, 36, 39, 47, 48, 50, 52.

Of Vol. 2-Nos. 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 69, 73, 75, 78, 79, 91.

Not a Defent but a Delay.

No Emancipationist ought to be discouraged by the result of the late elections. The want of success is more apparent than real. See what has been accomplished. A few years ago, scarcely a man spoke against the institution of slavery. It was a forbidden subject. Now, the people of the State have come up and looked the system in the face It cannot stand that look It will shrink away like a guilty thing. We have met with a delay, not a defeat. Emancipa tionists "bide their time." The men who have voted for the Emancipation ticket in 1849 are Many were seriously beaten. Again we say generally men who can be depended on now. henceforth, and forever. What can they not

FAVETTE -The following is the vote of Favette county at the close of the polis on Wednesday eve Convention-Dudley, (Pro-Slavery)

Wicklife, "
D. Breckinridge, (Emancip'n) 737 Robinson, (Independent)

Result of the Election.

on this subject, we shall now do so.

ity. Mr. Speed, who was born and has always cles seem to become weary of resisting him. resided in this neighborhood, is the only one of Men who are frightened by every obstacle thanks for their well directed labors.

The pro-slavery candidates are three rich and well known citizens. One of them, Mr. Guthrie, is perhaps the most prominent Domocrat i the State, and the others are Whigs. Appeals were made to the people of the city continually by the newspaper organs of both of the old political parties to oppose the emancipation ticket. Indeed, opposition to that ticket was made a test of orthodoxy in both political parties .-Both parties feared the effect of the mad dog cry of abolitionism throughout the State, and the leaders of both for weeks before the election cautioned and besought their friends not to show any respect for emancipation. The people were told, what was true, namely, that emancipation would inevitably fail at the present time, as the most ardent Emancipationists had not the remotest expectation of carying the State. This view of the present prospects of the Emancipationists had a powerful influence every where. and deterred thousands from voting emancipation tickets, and is perhaps the most forcible reason for the seeming ill success of our friends throughout the State. We say "seeming ill success," because, notwithstanding the failure of our friends every where, the cause of emancipation has spread with unprecedented rapidity in every direction, and is now regarded with profound interest by a large portion of the best citizens of the State. The labors of our friends are by no means lost, but will tell on the future destiny of this commonwealth. We have failed at the polls, but have succeeded where success was most desirable, namely, in the hearts and the consciences of thousands of slavehold-

But to resume our subject. The determined hostility of both political parties to emancipation was the principal reason why the emancipation candidates were unsuccessful here and in the various counties in the State. But notwithstanding this very general failure, so rapid were the conquests over prejudice made by the doctrines of emancipation, that had the contest continued a few mouths longer, our friends would have made a very different exhibition of strength in the convention from what they will now be able to do. It will be for them to say whether the hotly struggle for freedom and for right shall be continued-whether the cause which has on its side all the sanctions of religion, and all the inculcations of human experience, shall be kept continually before the minds of the people until darkness gives way to the light of truth, and prejudice yields up the sovereignty to reason.

In this city the pro-slavery men, despairing of carrying their ticket by appealing to the minds and hearts of the people, resorted to means of the most disreputable character. It is very generally believed that they expended thousands of dollars in bribing and corrupting the people. They bought up all the builtes and hurrah boys. They purchased the influence of the grog-shops and "treated" their friends most extensively .-They who know what corruption a hotly-contested election in a city engenders, will not be amazed when we tell them that hundreds of votes are always carried at such times by those who bid highest for them. There was no competition in this infamous traffic. The pro-slavery people had the business in their own hands, The emancipationists did not condescend to stain

But the Emancipationists of Louisville are y no means defeated. The pro-slavery candidates did not dare to take ground in favor of per- couragement after discouragement, and overpetuating slavery. They were too politic for that. They confined their labors to an opposition to the present movement in favor of Emanipation. Mr. Guthrie announced himself in favor of a much better kind of Emancipation, as many thought, than that proposed by Mr-Clay: and Messrs. Rudd and Preston, the other pro-slavery candidates, declared they would carry out the will of the citizens of Louisville Perpetualism would not receive one hundred votes of the five thousand that the people of

Louisville are able to cast. We have thus in a far too hasty manner given relation to slavery, cannot be faithfully represented by the gentlemen who will take their were many men in some of the wards actually forced to vote the pro-slavery ticket contrary to their wishes. Many were deterred from going to the polls by the fear of personal injury. the result of this election is anything else than a triumph to the pro-slavery party.

Energy and Perseverance.

The world is full of the wonders accomplished by energy and perseverance. Where the salente nave raned, unyteiding energy has accomplished its object. No one has made his influence felt in the word who did not possess an iron energy of will, a dauntless

perseverance that was superior to every obstacle. Every great movement has owed its suc-The defeat of the emancipation candidates cess to the efforts of persevering men, who, with for the Constitutional Convention in this city, a great principle before them, would swerve will doubtless excite the surprise of many of neither to the right nor the left. Genius may our readers, who will feel some interest in throw a momentary splender over the course of knowing why a result so unexpected has taken the movement, but without perseverance the place. So far as we are able to satisfy curiosity splendor is useless as the glare of the meteor .--The men to accomplish a great object are those The three gentlemen selected as candidates by who labor in darkness and in light, in discourthe Emancipationists are among the best of our agement and in hope. When such men meet citizens. They are almost universally known with one failure, they "try again" with the in Louisville, and are, wherever known, highly same energy as before. They are determined respected. Men of all classes and all opinions that if they do not gain success, they will do award the highest respectability to them. They more-they will "deserve success." One such are, therefore, unexceptionable, and their defeat man in a noble cause is a host. His efforts is not owing to any want of personal popular- must at last be followed by success. Obsta-

these gentlemen who has had much experience and discouraged by every failure, are of very as a speaker, and on him devolved the important little use to themselves or to their fellow-men duty of representing the principles and views We believe Timorous and Mistrust are the of the Emancipationists. They who heard his names of the two individuals in the Pilgrim's numerous speeches, in which he explored the Progress who were frightened by the appearwhole field of slavery, concur in believing that ance of the lions on the Hill Difficulty, and left if fair and manly argument, comprehensive the onward course forever. But Christian gomonstration of the vast evils which slavery en- ed, and more formidable in appearance than in tails on a community, and the great benefits reality. There are some men who can labor which would follow emancipation, could have while every thing goes on well. They seem to insured the success of any ticket, ours would be full of energy if no cloud darkens the horhave succeeded. The Emancipationists are much izon-but the appearance of a cloud as large as Indebted to their candidates, and particularly to a man's hand paralyzes their nerves. They are Mr. Speed for his great and eloquent exertions no longer fit for any thing. Dante has placed in behalf of their good cause. Although he at the entrance of the Inferno the "dreary souls and his colleagues are defeated, they have the of those who lived without blame and without proud consolution of knowing that they dis- praise;" that is, who did nothing at all. "Recharged all the duties incident to the responsi- port of them the world permits not to exist. ble position in which their friends placed them. Mercy and Justice disdain them." It is not so and in the name of the Emancipationists of much from want of good desires that men do Louisville, we tender them the most cordial nothing, as from want of energy and perseverance. If to act were as easy as to refrain they

would be exceedingly active. What was it that enable Washington to at tain the object for which he was striving? It was not a splendid military genius, or brilliant talents of any kind. It was his indomitable energy-his steady perseverance that rendered him successful. When we read Washington's statements of the difficuties that were heaped up around him, we wonder why he did not abanden the cause in despair. In the American Revolution, Providence seems to have intended to show mankind what perseverance could effect. When Bruce was disheartened, and about to abandon the cause in which he was engaged, a spider taught him a lesson in perseverance,-Twelve times did the insect try to fasten its thread to the beam, and twelve times it failed; but the thirteenth effort was successful. Bruce started from his despending attitude, with new life infused into every nerve. Man cannot look constitution, about to be formed, the principles around him without seeing the same lesson taught in an infinite number of ways. The language of all nature and of all hictory, to those engaged in a good cause is, "Persevere!

The history of the efforts in England for the abolition of the slave trade is full of instruction. A young man twenty-four years of age had written a prize essay on slavery. After the reading of the essay, he begun to reflect seriously upon the matter. So opposed were his views to those of the community, that he began to doubt the correctness of his own reasoning .-The more he thought of the matter, however, the more he was convinced that his reasoning was correct. At last he determined to devote himself to the abolition of the slave trade. That man was Thomas Clarkson. He resolved in the first place to circulate his essay. A few helpers began to join themselves to him. Mr. Wilberforce enlisted himself in the cause. A society was formed. We cannot give anything like a history of this movement. Through dif ficulties and dangers, Clarkson went on, collecting evidence, and distributing information .-Some religious bodies encouraged the societyfirst the Quakers, then the general Baptists. Then followed latters of approbation and promises of support from people of all religious denominations. The subject was at length brought before Parliament. The enemies of the slave trade met with the most furious opposition. All who supposed themselves interested in the continuance of the trade, planters, mortgagees, merchants, manufacturers and others, raised the most alarming cries. Meetings were called, and frightful resolutions entered into .-The public papers were filled with them. Here, tives were poured forth against the movers in this matter. The most terrible results were predicted, commercial ruin, robbery, bloodshed. - | will tell him that this is the detestable doctrin These terrible scenes were used to furnish arguments against Clarkson and his party. Years of labor passed away. Parliament at last voted upon the matter. For the abolition of the trade there were 88 votes; against it 163. Did the philanthropists despair? Read the following

assage and see : "Upon the news of this signal defeat, the committee for the abolition of the slave trade held a meeting, which was conducted with the most solemn dignity. They voted thanks to the number of those who are in favor of cinancipation, and who were answilling to vote, when we calimate them at from five to eight hundred voters—enough to have elected our ticket. Some of these men are in the employment of pro-slavery men and were afrend of offending them, and others were afrend of offending them, and others were afrend of injuring their basiness of they offended the sensitive friends of slavery by acting with the manliness of independent scale, and voting for emanageation.

"Upon the news of this signal defeat, the supporters of this noble reform have been compelled to enter upon the struggle with so little unporters of this noble reform have been compelled to enter upon the struggle with so little unporters of this noble reform have been compelled to enter upon the struggle with so little unporters of this noble reform have been compelled to enter upon the struggle with so little unporters of this noble reform have been compelled to enter upon the struggle with so little unporters of this noble reform have been compelled to enter upon the struggle with so little time before them in which to decide it. It is hardly to be hoped that they yet to be hoped that they will be able to elect own and the enemies of a traffic in the blood of man; and the enemies of interest and the enemies of a traffic in the blood of man; and the enemies of interest and the enemies of a traffic in the blood of man; and the enemies of interest and the enemies of a traffic in the blood of man; and the enemies of interest and the enemies of interest and the enemies of a traffic in the blood of man; and the enemies of interest a "Upon the news of this signal defeat, the

Clarkson, Wilberforce, and their fellow-laborers, worked on. They passed through discame obstacle after obstacle, till their object was | Rev. W. C. Ruck:-

The history of the movements in favor o Parliamentary Reform to England, furnishes Of this there is ample proof in the latter part of another lesson in favor of perseverance. The friends of this measure met with continued de feats for several years. When the people seem ed to be at length prepared for the measure, the excesses of the French Revolution alarmed the in relation to Emancipation, if they were elect- whole country. Afterwards, the defection of ed. All the Whig candidates for the Legisla- Mr. Pitt seemed to announce ruin to the cause ture took ground in favor of the platform of Frequent defeats were sustained, but they were the State Emancipation Convention. Thus considered only delays. The example of Major notwithstanding the Emancipation ticket was Cartwright shows what may be accomplished defeated, pro-slaveryism can claim no triumph. by energy and perseverance, even when con-

nected with no very splendid abilities. "The Major," says Lord Brougham, "was most invaluable advocate of reform, from the undaunted front which he steadily opposed to our friends out of Louisville a few of the most all its adversaries, the uncompromising boldprominent reasons for the failure of the Eman- ness with which he stood by its friends, and the cipation ticket in this city. We deeply regret singleness of purpose with which it appeared this fatlure, for the sentiment of Louisville in that his whole existence was devoted to this one object. Among all the wavering of some, the backslidings of others, and the desertions of no seat in the constitutional Convention. There a few, he kept his hopes unabated, and seemed even most sanguine when the prospect of suc cens was the least cheering. No coldness of the people upon a subject in which their interest was the greatest ever damped the arder of his zeal; no diversion of other questions, which would, from time to time, attract the whole attention of the country, leaving none alive to the cause of reform, could ever draw him off for an hour from his great subject. Standing alone at times, he would continue to address a hardhearted generation with the sounds which no ears were open to receive. Ever ready to rally them when the least opening presented itselfnever for an instant despairing of the good old cause-at seasons when the very mention of reform seemed to have geased out of the land, and its name was a strange and uncouth sound to every ear, he would declare that he plainly descried the coming triumph of the constitution, and that he seemed to see 'the days of Runnymede dawn once more.' They alone who have experienced how much less easy it is to find unflinching supporters, than highly accomplished ones, for the people's cause, so often betrayed by the people's fickleness, can duly estimate the vast importance of such an advocate, and be fully aware how much more is to be hoped, in the conduct of great affairs, from dauntless courage and unwearied steadiness, than from the most brilliant gifts which nature can bestow, or culture improve."

From the Maysville Herald.

Public Meeting in Bracken County. At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Bracken county, held in the court-house in Brooksville on Saturday the 21st of July, 1849. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Convention in favor of "gradual emancipa tion" connected with colonisation-whereupon Dr. J. J. Bradford was called to the chair and R. J. Hughey was appointed Secretary. After the object of the meeting was explained - on John Payne, Peter H. Rudd, Nicholas Stroube and John Humlong were appointed a committee to report resolutions to the meeting for their consideration, and also the name of some suita ble person for a candidate, who after a short retirement reported the following resolutions: The citizens of Bracken county here assembled publish in the face of the world the sentiments herein set forth, as the honest and firm convictions of our best judgment, and pledge curselves to maintain them by every fair, honor able and patriotic means in our power. 1st. We are opposed to a perpetuation of ne

gro slavery in the State of Kentucky as it not 2nd. We believe that the time has now ar rived, when the citizens of the State should speak out boldly and fearlessly upon the subject, and nominate delegates to the convention shortly to be held whose sentiments coincide

with their own. 3d. We are in favor of gradual amanal connected with colonisation out of the limit of North America, in some situation where the climate, soil, productions and health of the negro will be duly consulted and his liberty se-

4th. We are opposed to any and every kind of emancipation unconnected with colonisation and without a due regard to the just claims of the owners. 5th. We are opposed to amancipation of every

description, which may require the people to be taxed to consumate it. 6th. From those who are opposed to all friendship, we ask a reciprocation of the liberty of thinking and acting for our selves.

7th. We believe it to be the duty of those who are in favor of gradual emancipation connected with colonisation, to nominate a candidate or candidates in each county, so that the friends of the measure may know and feel their

8th. We are in favor of incorporating in the of the law of "1833," forbidding the further that your antipathy to the North reminds me importation of slaves into the State. 9th. Our delegate is instructed and required

to advocate, and if possible procure to be passed, a clause authorising the Legislature of Kentucky, at the next or any succeeding session to authorise a vote to be taken upon that question 10th. That David Brooks, Esq., be, and he is

unanimously nominated and requested to con-sent that his name shall be used as a candidate for the office of delegate to said convention, to support the principles above stated.

The resolutions having been read, Dr. Tomlinson and Rev. Mr. Henderson addressed the meeting in support of them and the general

principles of Emancipation-and the vote being aken they were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Brooks then made a short speech, accepting of the nomination, endorsed the principles set forth in the resolutions and pledged himself

for their support. On motion the Maysville papers were request

ed to publish the proceedings. The meeting then adjourned. J. J. BRADFORD, President.

R. J. HUGHEY, Sec'ry. KENTUCKY .- There are in the State many very earnest, eloquent, and energetic advocates of emancipation, but so far as we can judge from have not yet discovered an effectual mode of commending their doctrines to the favor of the short time during which the controversy has been in progress has permitted them to do.— Slavery is yet, in Kentucky, the custom of the country. People of all classes are habituated to ooking upon the black man as a chattle interest, or at best as belonging to a variety of the species which can never take rank with them-selves in respect to intelligence and the social

Even the poor white man, who, overborne b the competition of great neighboring slave pro ors, with their gange of servile laborers finds it difficult to get employment, sees his famsistence-even he will at first, and for a long time, listen coldly to the advocate of emancipe tion and constitutional reform. Demagogue the object of it all is to raise the negro to an equality with him, his natural superior. And

Years of agitation and argument will be required to dispet the political ignorance upon which these prejudices rest, and that is the work which the friends of emancipation have before

We consider it unfortenate, then, that the

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Examiner. LETTER V

Dear Sir: I have already intimated that you

netimes draw largely on your imagination .our fifth article. You employ this remarksble lauguage: "We feel confident that there are multiplied thousands of slaveholders in this country, who hold their slaves in the fear of God, and whose conduct in relation to them is regulated by the law of Christ, remembering hat they have a Master in Heaven, to whom they must render an account." I suppose it would require the multiplication of a thousand by a thousand, to say the least, to make "multiplied thousands." The product of such multiplication would be a million; and if my infornation is correct, the number of slaveholders in the United States does not amount to half a million! My impression is that there were bout three hundred thousand before the annexation of Texas. If you make the necessary calculation, I think you will regret the extravagance of your language. Certain it is that there are not "multiplied thousands of slave holders in this country who hold their slaves in the fear of God." I apprehend the number i comparatively small: Eut it is not pleasant to find fault, and I proceed to make an extract which does credit to your head and your heart. You say, "While, therefore, we pre constrained, from the testimony of the Biole, to believe that slevery as therein warranted and provided for, was benevolently provided for the benefit of the poor, still in consequence of the extensive perversion of it, in the country, and its consement orth tof dence upon the moral and social interests of the waite population, we can but regard it as a suchhand political evil which calls for appropriate remedies and correctives." The sentiments you here express, rather than the rhetorical construction of the sentence, mee my approbation. I wish it were known from the Ohio to the Nueces that, in your judgment, "slavery" as "warranted" by the Bible, is a benevolent provision "for the benefit of the poor." Is this the kind of slavery we have in this country? Evidently not; for you speak of the "extensive perversion of it" among us .--Slavery in America so fur as it is perverted from its original design (and the "perversion" in "extensive") inuswarranted by the Bible. This is your argument egitlmately amplified. Now let me ask how much of the slavery of this country is "warranted" by the Bible? As its perversion is extensive, it follows irresistibly that not much offt can lay claim to ascriptural warrant. You wimit the "evil influences" of slavery "upon the moral and social interests of the white posulation." Here also are we agreed. You regard slavery as a "social and political evil." and so do I. This evil. in your opinion, "calls for appropriate remedies and correctives." I concur in this sentiment, and so do the Emancipationists of Kentucky. The loud call for "appropriate remedies" has given origin to the Emancipation party. How you correctives" with the following language taken from your sixth and last article, is more than I can say. "We are opposed to any interference with, or alteration of the provisions of the present Constitution on the subject." [slavery.] If you feel this opposition "to any interference" &c., how can you say that slavery is an "evil which calls for appropriate remedies?" The present Constitution does not furnish these "remedies;" for it has been in operation fifty years, and still "remedies" are called for. The remedial virtues of the Constitution, if it has any, would have been discovered long since. It is reasonable to suppose that a remedy would check and even eradicate a disease within fifty years. But there has been no check, no eradication, and still sepient doctors obstinately persist in giving the same prescription! The disease in the meantime is becoming more and more malignant; and those who would adopt a dif-

But you say that you are "opposed to all thi movement upon the subject of slavery at this time, because it has not originated with the citizens of the State, but has been foisted upon us by the intermeddling of ultra Abolitionists of the North." Is there validity in this reason, or is it a reason at ali? Does sound philosophy require that such a "movement" should be "op posed" because it originates in the North? so, you ought to oppose our Foreign Missionary operations; for they originated in the North .-You should array yourself against the American Peace Society; for its head-quarters are at Boston. I hope you will not take offence if I say of a good man who, under the promptings of an unreasonable prejudice, once incredulously asked, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" But is it true that the present eman cipation movement originated in the North? think it did not. There was a similar movement in 1792 and in 1799. Was it originated in the North? Was Henry Clay, who so eloquently advocated Emancipation before the formation of our present Constitution, an abolitionist o the North? The truth is the question of slave ry has been agitated whenever the people have esolved on making a Constitution. It would have been discussed at any time from '99 to this day, if the organic law of the State had been changed. This would have been the case if a northern man had never seen Kentucky. Is the present Emancipation party composed of northern men? Some of the ardent friends of the good cause had the misfortune (perhaps you would consider it) to be born in the north-s circumstance, however, which involves no criminality. And I will take the liberty of saying that New England may well be ashamed of all her sons who oppose Emancipation in Kentucky. But are med men us Ciay, Tompkins, Underwood, Graham, J. T. Morehead, Nicho las, R. J. & W. L. Breckinridge, Young, and a host of others "ultra-abolitionists of the North?" I presume an overwhelming majority of the Emancipation party never lived out of a slave State. Permit me respectfully to suggest that the great question with every man, and capecially with a minister of the gospel, should be What is right? Deciding this question, let him

ferent treatment are considered reckless of the

health of the body politic.

dare to do right whether the North or the South, or the East or the West, shall smile or I must make another extract which meets my hearty approbation. You say, "If we mean to benefit the slaves, let us do it liberally and nowhere they can enjoy it. LET THE GOVERNMENT ADJUST ITSELF TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE these appeals to established popular prejudices CASE AND PERFORM THE DEED, AND ALL WILL suffice for the occasion. concur." The italice and capitals are all your own. You seem to have adopted the Emancipation creed. I say with you, let the slaves be prepared for liberty and placed where they can enjoy it. This is the doctrine for which I have ever contended. You say, "Let the Government adjust itself to the requirements of the case," &c. I emphatically say, Amen, so let i. be. I would rejorice to see the " government adjust itself" as se,on as possible. I would be glad for the adjustm ent to take place in the formation of the new Constitution. This I do not expect, but I entertain hope that the Constitution will be amendat le by specific clauses, so that a clause providin g for Gradual Emancipation may be submitted to the people at an early For the Convention, G. Davis (Ol, G. W. day. I think the "Od vernment would then ad-just itself to the regal remeats of the ease."— For the Legislature, Shame 468, Kee But if the Constitution does not provide for Lindaey 188.

pecific amendments, I trust it will be indignantly rejected by the people. In that case we would perhaps vote together. It is pleasant for friends to meet occasionally at least.

In your last article you express the opinio that "God often overrules evil for good," and that by means of slavery in this country he is preparing a nation of enlightened and christlanised Africans for independence and self-government in their own country." It is to me a onsoling truth that it is the divine prerogative to educe good out of evil. This God has often done, thereby calling forth the hallelujahs of his friends, and throwing his enemice into consternation. Suppose slavery is so overruled that good, great good to the whole African race shall esult from it. Will this prove it right? By no means. It was wicked, as you admit, in Joseph's brethren to sell him, yet God so overruled the unfraternal transaction as thereby to save the lives of those very brethren, and the lives of their posterity. So aggravated was the guilt contracted by Judas in betraying the Savior, it would have been "good for him if he had mover been born;" but the betrayal was nevertheless overruled for good. The Jews cruified Christ. An Apostle tells us they did it with "wicked hands." They incurred fearful guilt. But the crucifixion of the Redeemer has coured the light of hope on a world which would otherwise have been enveloped in the gloom of despair. The influences emanating from the cross are doubtless promotive of the est interests of the universe; but who can tell the depth of the criminality involved in its erection? I refer to these facts to show that if slavery were what John Wesley calls it-"the sum of all villanies"-Ged might in some way bring good out of it. Some slaveholders pervert and abuse this docsrine. They say if. God so overrales slavery as to bring good out of it, then it cannot be wrong. They are not good theologians, or they would reason differently. I have now filled as many sheets as I purpoed to write, when I commenced this series of letters. I have aimed to be respectful, but these who have honored my communications with a perusai, must judge whether I have written in a becoming mauner.

Yours, &co. J. M. PENDLETON. P. S. In my second letter, "sensibillity should be rigibility; "extensive" co-extensive &c. There are some other typographical errors

which you can readily correct. BLECTION RETURNS.

STATE OF THE POLLS AT THE CLOSE OF TH THIRD DAY, AUGUST 8. CONVENTION Pro-Slavery

Bardstown, 10 o'clock, 1st day--Convention-Hardin 189, Grigsby 125, Wickliffe 122. Legislature-Riley-194, Duncan 131. Mount Washington, noon-Thompson running

without opposition for Convention. Legislature Wilson 95, Rhodes 8. SHELBYVILLE, August 6, 2 P. M. MR. W. N. HALDEMAN,

DEAR SIR:-I can only send you the following: SHELBYVILLE, 120'clock .- Marshall, 360, Lane McHenry, 274; Johnston G. W. 433; White 210.

Mitchell, 304; Todd, 302, Allen, 183; Johnson CHRISTIANBURG. 12 o'clock. -- Marshall. 46

McHenry, 60; Johnston, 101; White, 60; Cassi

Mitchell, 54; Todd, 51; Ailen 76; Johnson, 57. CLATVILLAGE .- Marshall, 34; Lane, 47. McHenry, 17; Johnston G. W. 71, White, 55; Cassidy, 8.

NELSON-First Day .- For Convention: Hardin 016, Wickliffe 799, Griggsby 682. Riley and

Dancan probably elected to the Legislature. FRANKLIN-Second Day .- Morehead 725, Tra oue 325. BEDFORD-Trimble county-First Day .- Mar

shall 118, Lane 330. Milton, 3 o'clock .- Marshall 62. Lane 32. CARROLL-First Day .- Marshall 204, Lane 237.

OLDHAM .- First Day .- Marshall 276: Lane 363. HENRY-First Day .- Marshall 630, Lane 854. HENDERSON COUNTY-First day-12 o'clock .-For the Legislatur-Stone, dem., over Baily, whig, or gambling; and to while away the time, posmaj.; Peyton over Johnson, whig, 4 maj.

DAVIESE COUNTY-First day-12 o'clock .- Fo he Convention-McFarland over Triplett, 24 mai Smith shead of Crow for the Legislature. Johnson's majority very heavy-supposed it would be about 800 at close of polls first day.

HANCOCK COUNTY-First day, -Johnson's

BRECKENRIDGE-First day .- Johnson's majority 56. Stephensport-Peyton's maj. 24. Harrods burg at close of the polls first day Peyton's maj. 70. Union Star precinct, Peyton's maj. 10. Frederick precinct, Johnson's maj. 7. Johnson supposed to be ahead in Breckentidge county, Pey-

MEAD-First day .- Johnson's majority 262 --Goff's majority for Convention 90. JENNINGS COUNTY, IA .- Dunn's (Whig) majori ty for Congress 960; Scott county, Dunn's majori

ty 119; Jefferson county, Dunn's majority about JEFFERSON COUNTY .- Bullitt, (Whig.) and Merriwether, (Loco,) are no doubt effected to the Convention, and Hare, (Whig.) and King, (Loco.)

elected to the Legislature. BULLITT .- Wm. Wilson, (Loco,) elected to the Legislature by a large majority; Wm, R. Thompson, (Whig.) to the Convention without opposi

SPENCER .- M. E. Huston is certainly elected the Convention, and Beard to the Legislature. Saunders, (Loco,) is running shead of Combe (Whig.) for the Senate in Bullitt and Spencer, and is no doubt elected.

NELSON-Second day .- For Convention, Hardin 1177, Wickliffe 944, Grigaby 774; Legislature. Riley 1144, Duncan 1062, Johnson 577. MARION .- Dr. Green Forrest, loco, elected he Convention without opposition. Medley (loco) shead of Barker (Whig) in this and Washing-

ton counties, for Senate, 337 votes, 2d day. Hamilton (Whig) elected to the Legislature over Mar-Mason-lat day .- H. D. Taylor and J. D. Tay lor probably elected to the Convention, and Bickley and Cento, (Whige,) to the Legislature.

FLEMING .- Marshall elected to Convention. Lacy ahead at last accounts for Legislature. JESSAMINE-1st day .- For the Convention, Dr A. K. Marshall 397, Geo. I. Brown 363-Marshall's

For Representative, Christopher 416, O'Nes 126-Ohristopher's majority without the Reene precinct 277.

Bousson .- (Close let day, at the Court Hoand all the precincts except North Middlet

Scott.-An extra from the Georgetown Herald ives us the vote of Scott as follows: Congress Morehead 519, Trabue 619-Convention, Johnson 529, Dickerson 565, Stephenson 54-Legislature, D. H. Smith 660, Green 377, M. Stevenson 41. CLARKE .- In Clarke, we understand that Hou-

ton's majority the 1st day was 316 over Mason. or Congress, and Hood had a small majority over Hanson for the Convention WASHINGTON .- C. C. Kelly elected to the Con-

[From the Louisville Courier.]

Mr. Epiross:-The following just and forcibi emarks taken from the Palmyra (Mo.) Whig. show clearly and pointeuly the settled policy o the American people, and the deliberate purpose and uniform action of our Government in regard to

And that the facts so truly set forth may sown broad-cast over the land, so as to gain the attention of every citizen, you are hereby respect ully requested to publish the article in the Cou-SPIRIT OF '76.

That liberty is better than slavery, in all its co ditions, incidents and consequences, has lobeen recognized as a "fixed fact" in the policy the American people. For this, the introduction of slaves into the Colonies was resisted by them for this, petitions and remonstrances, and peaceful means of opposition were exhauste n the King and Parliament of the mother cos ry; for this, in part, the war of the Revolu was produced; for this the new American Go ment, almost immediately after its birth, deno ed the slave trade as piracy, and abolished aw; and eversince, has been engaged in pursu ng with penalties of imprisonment and death, a vno seize on free men, anywhere, to make the slaves. The slavery existing in the country at the idoption of the Federal Constitution, tolerated not sanctioned-was submi

matter of necessity, not chosen in consideration preference. Though it met the protecting guard isnship and security of the zens everywhere, is still entitled to that guard anship and security, nevertheless, it was at the ime regarded as an evil unhappliy engratted of our institutions—was so spoken of; was so legisted for—an evil of that great and extraordin nagaitude which should suffer no increase, add tions or aggravation that might conve prevented; and hence the penalties affixed to the urther prosecution of the foreign traffic.

Comparative Profits of Free and Slave La

This subject is considered in a very fair and udicious tone by an intelligent corresponden of the Cultivator, who writes in reply to inqui ries addressed to that periodical, in May last, by "A Southbruer," for the reasons why the north is more prosperous than the south.

The writer attributes the difference mainly f not entirely, to the difference in the availa bility of slave and free labor, and institutes omparison between the agricultural productveness of New York, before and since the mancipation of the slaves in this State. During the years from 1805 till the emancipation lav went into operation, the negroes did nearly a the work that was done. "The white man, says the writer, "if possessed of any property spent his time not on his farm, but on the road nd in the tavern, at the horse race or wher pleasure or amusement called him. For the son of a man of property to labor except very lightly, was derogatory to his character; and an opinion was very generally entertained that there was no necessity, much less propriety, for

a young man to labor. "It was not the fashion then to give, excess o a favorite son, a finished education, but as the majority would not stay at home, where they did nothing, they sought after some em ployment to spend their time, which employ ment would naturally be found where others. public places, and in public or private amusenents. In this, they only followed the exam ple of their fathers, who, in most instances, after a slight morning survey of the farm, would be found either at the country store, or at the tavern. Hunting and fishing were harmlesoccupations, compared to those taught in these unfortunate gatherings; and how many fine es-tates have I seen spent, and their owners, and the natural heirs of them, beggared by the indulgence in these idle and vicious habits, pratised by nearly a whole community? In m mind's eye, I can now run over a whole cate logue of persons, who, at that time, were son of our most promising young men, who have fallen victims to those habits of the times, and the estates which they ought to have inherited

passed into the possession of others. "These were the times when the blacks on The white man considered himself abored. above labor. The earnings of the slave, therefore, while they contributed to his support. ikewise did their share of his ruin. True, in comparison to population, we had not as many laves as they have at the south; but we ha enough to till our land as it was then tilled, and thus take from us a useful and necessary personal occupation. The labor done by the slaves had to support the white man and his family who were only consumers, besides supporting the slave and his family. Here were usele nouths to feed, useless backs to clothe-and uccessful indeed was that farmer, who, under this management, could at the end of the year make both ends meet. When I recall to mind the imperfect method of cultivation practised at that time-the want of comfort for the use of man-of care for his stock-the appearance of his farm, fences and out-buildings-the quantity of lands lying waste-the imperfect formation of roads and bridges-the want of shoolhouses for the education of children-of church es to collect the population on the sabbath-and the general lack of prosperity pervading almost all classes, I but recall what I have too often witnessed, and the recollection is too vivid to be soon effaced from my memory.

"The morals of the community corresponded to these outward appearances. It was then the custom for the men, both old and young, of neighborhood, by 11 o'clock in the morning, to collect at the nearest public houses-of which in many townships there were scores-remain drinking and talking over the news until high noon-leave for their dinners, and by 5 P. M. to re-collect to indulge more freely in drinking bly at a cock-fight, or horse-race, or have fight among themselves. About 12 o'clock at night they retire to their respective homes, to re-enact the same or similar scenes the next day. These were events of almost daily occurrence. Idleness was the parent of immorality, and that in turn brought about the ruin of tens of thousands of families.

"When we had arrived at about the acme of

this state of society, emancipation of the colored race was called for. At first much objectio was made to it by most of the owners of slaves. The cry was-we shall be ruined. Who is to work our estates? The community will suffer for the want of laboring men, and we all will be impoverished together.' But the good sense and patriotism of the freemen of our State, prevailed over all the objections urged; and depend upon it they were not slightly pressed by able advocates; and our bill of emancipation, after a tong and severe struggle, at length became the law of the State. I am not aware that much difficulty, for any length of time, was created by this change in the manner of working our estates. Blacks that were liberated, were hired in many instances, and in a short time a white population came forward, and all the labors of the farm went on with more than the accustomed energy. The sons of the farmer, instead of spending their time in idleness and dissipation. from necessity, as it were, became producers instead of consumers. All the industry of the community was called into requisition. It beame popular for all to labor in their respective vocations, according to their respective abilities, and after the lapse of about twenty-five years, an entire change has been wrought in he whole state of society. "As to laborers, the vacuum thus temporarily

reated was more than made up by white men, and the effect produced by the productive of the most wonderful and propition esults. The whole face of nature is changed, and all around gives evidence that a great work has been slowly, silently and happily accom-plished. The uncomfortable old houses of the farmers have given way to new and more commodious ones. The out-buildings are enlarged, improved, and made ornamental to the establishment. Fances in most included that will secure the growing crops; waste land improved and brought into successful cultiva-tion; the stock changed into objects of beauty as well as profit; the roads, bridges, school-houses and churches, such as do credit to an industrious, intelligent, thriving, moral and religlous people. These are the fruits of free labor, deep in the stiny mud beneath it lay embedded society; and the bounties of Providence that have followed, are the strong are th have followed, are the strong evidences of what the atmosphere difficult of respiration. No

well directed industry will accomplish.
"That the benefits flowing from this state of society have been fully realised, as far as pecuniary profit is concerned, I will here give, by way of illustration, conclusive proof. In the town in which I resided the soil of which is easily worked, but not naturally very fertile, I well remember the time when few men had money to loan, and but little of it could be prescured.

Were it researcy, I would now name the indi-

now? In a rural population the town, and for about around me, I know that, state, they have at least a n oan, and this in most in armers. I will give one me how that on this point I can Within my time, and that has engthened, lived a farmer ner bout 700 acres of our best land. state of about six or seven obtained by inheritance. He cu with seven or eight negroes, and pouding number of females and wner of these was sober, intelliger ul, so far as he thought was then re He had a family of sons and daughter iled in 1815. His personal estate was His real estate was divided among his ch o one son he gave his home. eres of land. This son discarded the slaves afer a short trial-hired his labor done, and alhough not more ecor fied to carry it on, yet he has added to his esthough he has had a larger family nd educate, he has done in ughly, and is a man of wealth be value of his farm. But this is tance out of a thousand. It is the and f the theory, that free labor is mur itable than slave labor. And why three or four Canding slaves? The one you an discharge if he is indolent; the other re obliged to maintain, whether adolegt. The one knows that his bread is ruit of his industry; the other is like the ox wh nust be constantly goade to perform his task. Phagua is aconomical fro. ooks to his master to supp 7 his every want. ooth in health and sickness. nore numerous than that of his master, and his mperfect and unprofitable labor is the only restution he makes. If improvement is neceseary in the cultivation of the estate, is he that Dan to carry it out? If economy is to be pracised in the several departments of farm labor. he the man to make that economy effective o the owner? What stimulus has he to urge nim on to labor, other than the voice of his overseer? Or why should be practise self-desial? Can such a men fulfil the duties and

neet the responsibilities that are required for the improvement of our society, and the amelioraion of our condition? Cataluly not. Oneday is to him as another, and I a sluggish accomdishment of his daily task, is all that he looks to. "Agriculture is an art that is in its nature rogressive. A virgin soil at first yields tounifully to its cultivator; but, like our bodies, if vertasked, without a proper supply of aliment. t soon loses its productiveness; and it requires he exercise of mind as well as the labor of the ands to repay us for its cultivation. And are daves the persons who can compete with the nergy and latelligence of the freeman, so as to nake his labor profitable to his owner! The armers of the State of New York, for the en or fifteen years, have made great advances on the method of cultivating their farms -Hence the establishment of state and county agicultural societies, which are only side in both theorie and experimental, to a

work of improvement; and they now think of he establishment of a school of agriculture, science, as well as to make it practical as an art. Are slaves to be taught in these schools, or can they receive any benefit from these esablishments? for, to my apprehension, they will become most essential aids towards th enovation of the soil in the older states of the Inion, where, by overcropping, they have exnausted their fertility. Lieut. Lynch, on his way to Smyrna, visite

relative to the cultivation of cotton in that ountry, interesting to our people on account of te incidental connection with consequences me portant to negro slavery here. He describes a arm of 2,000 acres, on which Dr. Davis, of South Carolina, cultivates the cotton plant near rom the United States, who are best acquaint d with the cotton culture. So far from being mere transposition of slavery from one co

ry to another, the very act of removal is a goat anty of emancipation to the slave. By a last of the Ottoman Empire, no one within its can be held in slavery for a period exceeds seven years. Should the culture of the co plant succeed in this region, very many thou sands of additional hands will be required. hat event, the Ottoman Empire will present most eligible field for the amelioration of the In Turkey, every colored person em y the government

and if a slave, is emancipated at the expire f seven years, when he becomes eligible to at office beneath the sovereignty. Many of high dignituries of the empire were origina slaves; the present Governor of the Dardane is a black, and was, a short time since, from servitude. There is here no preisto founded on distinction of color. The ave of preferment are open to all and he who most skillful, accomplished, and persevering, his complexion ruddy, brown or black, is mor certain of success.

As the consumption of the necessaries of ever increase in proportion to the facility their production, and as Turkey cannot, for a century to come, under any possi ufficient cotton for one half of her population ar transcending the home supply, and anoth he southern and south-western states. Alter cotton is fast superceding silk as an art omestic apparel in the Turkish dominious

He left Acre in April, 1848, with sixteen boats, and proceeded to descend the Jordan she Dead Seu. They accomplished in eigh days this descent of the stream. The author thus describes the entrance into the Dead Sea: "A fresh northwest wind was blowing as we

ounded the point. The sea continued to with the increasing wind, which gradually fres ened to a gale, and presented an agitated clothes, our hands, and faces; and while it veyed a prickly sensation wherever it to the skin, was, above all, exceedingly painfu the eyes. The boats, heavily laden, struggled sluggishly at first, but when the wind fresh ed in its fierceness from the density of the water, it seemed as if their bows were encounter ing the sledge hammers of the T.tans inst the opposing waves of an angry sea. rowned upon our efforts to navigate a tea the

reation of his wrath. There is a tradition among the Arabs that no one can venture upon this sea and live. Repeatedly, the fates of Costigan and Molyneaux had been cited to deter us. The first one spent a few days, the last about twenty hours, and feturaed to the place fr whence he embarked, without landing upo shores. One was found dying upon the the other expired in November last, immedia ly after his return, of fever contracted upon is waters. But, although the sea had assumed threatening aspect, and the fretted moun sharp and incinerated, loomed terrific on either side, and sait and ashes mingled with its sands. and feetid sulphurous springs trickled down its ravines, we did not despair; aw struck, not terrified - fearing the worst, yet hoping the best-we prepared to spend a dreafy and The following was the view

upon the dreariest waste we had ever seen. chorage off Usdom: It was indeed a scene of unmitigated desolation. On one side, rugged and warm, was the

salt mountain of Usdam, with its conspicuous pillar, which reminded us at least of the calas trophe of the plain; on the other were the lofty and barren cliffs of Most, in one of the cares ment. Fences, in most instances, are made of which the fugitive Lot found sheller. To the south was an extensive flat, intersected by sluggish drains, with the high hills of Edom sem girding the salt plain where the Israelites ? peatedly overthrew their enemies; and to the north was the calm and motioniess sea, curtain fanned with its, wing the attenuated air through which the sun poured his seprching rays up

BON. J. R. UNDERWOOD.

d from First Page. large upon the value of free lafacturing establishments and the a. I need only point you to the ton. Her prosperity is the only It advance on this point. Louisuld be ahead of Cincinnati, had en a slave in Kentucky. r, gentlemen, state the provisions

sh to see in the Constitution about sed upon the subject of slavery. e first place, I desire that the further in tion of slaves into our State, with a view manent settlement, shall be prohibited. il not object to transient persons bringing them their servants who are slaves, or moving through our State with slaves.

In the second place, I wish the further emansipation of slaves, allowing them to remain as free persons in the State, prohibited. I wish all future emancipations to be connected with

In the third and last place, I desire that the legislative department shall be required to prowide for the organisation of a colonisation society which shall have power to receive and hold all slaves that may be purchased by, or volunarily conveyed to the society. The slaves so chased or conveyed, and their increase, to colonised beyond the limits of Kentucky om time to time, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the legislaare, whenever the funds arising from their labor shall enable the society to do it.

If the first proposition becomes part of the constitution, the increase of our slave population from importations would cease. I would enforce the observance of this rule, should it be adopted, by forfeiting and transferring to the colonisation society all slaves imported in viola-

By the second proposition should it prevail. the rapid luctease of our free negro population would be arrested. The elevation of the frepegro to social and political equality is impossible so long as he remains with us. To retain a doomed race who could never indulge the highest and noblest aspirations of our nature, because the door to their gratification is shut. never to be opened, would be to entail degradation and excite to the perpetration of crime .-This is proved by past experience. I therefore regard the separation of the two races as neces. sary to the happiness, prosperity, and elevation of each. I speak of masses and not individual exceptions. By the census of 1840, we have 7.317 free people of color. In 1830, we had 4816. It thus appears that the ratio of increase in this class of our population was much greater in ten years than it was with the free whites and slaves. This was doubtless owing to the spirit of emancipation operating upon the hearts of our prople. Often by deeds, and more fre questly by wills, slaves are manumitted. The religious and benevolent sentiments of many nasters are opposed to the institution of slavery Phousands believe that the laws of love and justice prescribed in the gospel of Christ condemn the lustitution. So long as the precepts. Love thy neig bor as thyself," and "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." are respected and reverenced among men, we may expect masters to emancipate their slaves. I am not competent, nor do I intend to enlarge on the Bible aspect of slavery. If God be against the institution, in his own time he will so move the hearts of masters as to lib. erate every slave in Kentucky. No other human agency is necessary than to provide the mode by which it can be done most advantageously to both master and slave. I think the goverament will have discharged its duty by presenting to the slaveholder a practical scheme by which the two races can be separated and one of them colonised in the land of their fathers and barbarous continent; and we can bring the eral lands into the commerce of nations. I de not wish to compel masters to give up their slaves

wholly free when removed to Africa. My third proposition requires the establish ment of a Colonisation Society, which, in its operations, shall be governed by the legislature. propose that this society shall be vested with power to receive all slaves voluntarily surrendered, and also with authority to purchase slaves for the purpose of colonising them .-Many masters might be willing to sell their slaves to the Society at reduced prices, to be paid from the labor of the slaves before they were colonised. I wish to secure the privilege of making such arrangements. About twenty years since I prepared a bill proposing to incorporate a Colonisation Society with these powers. It was submitted to the legislature, but not passed, owing probably to the intermed-

to their own reflections and volition, being my

of the slave.

dling spirit of Northern abolition. I have now presented and briefly explained ground that it interferes with vested rights. It caves every master at liberty to hold all his slaves and their increase until his interest or convictions of duty induces him to part with ate what I favored in public speeches published and circulated twenty years ago. How and why have I given offence to any part of my fellow-citizens? Is it because I do not tamely acquiesce in the suggestions of a platform now abandoned by its original supporters? What right has a thousandth part of the voters of Kentucky to prescribe limits within which the convention shall act? Does not the attempt sayor of dictation, and can it be tolerated in a republie? No, no. The whole frame of our State government is now open for the inspection of the people, and wherever they discover a decaved or unsound piece of timber, it is their or duty to exclude it from the new building.

question of slavery now is ill-timed, and should not be permitted to interfere with the consideration of other questions of reform which the people contemplated in calling a convention .friends of emancipation desire to make was not the contending motive with a majority of those who voted for the convention? If the present be not a suitable time, when are we to interchange thoughts and opinions upon the subject That time will never come, if the very movement they make indicates clearly slave question has already become the question of questions, and has thrown all others in the In the following fifty-two counties, to wit: Allen, Bracken, Breathitt, Bailard, Butler, Camp-Grayson, Hardin, Hancock, Harlan, Hart, Johnson, Kenton. Knox, Larne, Letcher, Laurel, Lewis, Lawrence, Muhlenburg, Marshall, McCrackn, Mouroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Owen, Ohio, castle, Russell, Trimble, Wayne and Whitley, great change.) from which it appears that in the sixty counties before named there were only

did not then equal one in four. This proportion has diminished since. In addition to these facts, when we reflect that there are thousands adjoining States who may be sent off for their crimes, and to bring them and locate them they will get right." mongst us. In the perpetration of new feloles the non-slaveholder has no guarantee that e will not be the sufferer. And should the slave be convicted and hung for arson, or burg-

ion of our free colored population will be the sation society clothed with powers such as 1 another convention or by revolution. ave mentioned as a substitute.

Foreseeing the difficulty of making a new conlieving that the election of judicial and exan in good, I was averse to the experiment of w sufficiently violent to endanger the perpe-

ity of the republic. You cannot prevent the judge, when A and are litigants before him, from thinking that nt in the canvass. If the presiding judge be

st the temptation? them by petually avares sing an opinthe admiration of the world. By colonisation, before the el ction? Thus there is eminent dan- leave their masters unrestrained by constitution for the purpose of aiding in the accomplishhigs or Democrats or Republicans or Locoment of this greatest charity now in progress os or of some other name, used to classify upon the face of the earth. I wish to leave them d designate party associations. But, while self perfectly convinced that causes are daily accumulating which must end in the liberation The only question is, shall he be exion of their several districts. In the geneonly haif a freeman, remaining with us, or ave decisions precisely opposite; and, before ment will be so gradual that no one will be disese jarring and conflicting decisions could be turbed by it. e consequence of such a system.

my plan. No one can object to it upon the and harassing witnesses by long journeys. But violates this article of my creed. I believe that There is no constraint. I only reiter- If the judge decided in his favor, then the oppo- article of my faith. ext election.

> nosities destructive of the harmony and hapiness of society?

the mass of citizens in selecting one man in to my countrymen and Providence. preference to another, to act as clerk, or sheriff constable, if all the candidates are capable and faithful? What difference does it make Louis Union says: whether A or B as sheriff or constable serves he writ or warrant and collects the debt? They have no discretion. A plain rule of law preho shall decide that the reform which the Under our first constitution, sheriffs were elect- ried in the competences connected with the city abandoned in our present constitution.

thedesign to fortify every avenue through which Legislature. There is a wide difference in fled from the city, and died away from home. vain to attempt to suppress discussion. The public, both constitutional and statute law should conform to public sentiment. Represeutatives of the people must be elected to make mets. To infuse the public sentiment into the Constitution and laws, cannot be done except by agents who are instructed and understand what public sentiment is. This is best done Oweley, Perry, Palaski, Pike, Pendleton, Rock- when those who wish to represent the people in ners .- A letter in the New York Tribune, dated the law-making department honestly declare there are more votes in each county than there as candidates their sentiments and opinions in are slaves. A report made by Mr. Todd, Sena. regard to all questions of public interest. After 3, 1849, says: tor from Fayette, to the last legislature, shows this is done, those who are elected by the people Some ten miles from here, on the North Fork of at these counties contained 55,696 voters, and are thereby instructed to carry out the principles only 31,535 slaves. From the same report it appears that the following eight counties, to wit: Adair, Anderson, Bullitt, Breckinridge, Fulton, Hopkins, Hickman, and Livingston, contain 9.392 volers and 10.155 slaves. In the following the first warrend to take the law-making or legislative department contain 9.392 volers and 10.155 slaves. Fulton, Hopkins, Hickman, and Livingston, contain 9,392 voters and 10,155 slaves, being a small excess of slaves, but on the average not 100 to the county. Add these to the other fifty-two counties and we have sixty counties of the State which contain 68,088 voters and only 41,600 slaves. I cannot ascertain what proportion of these voters own slaves with precise portion of these voters own slaves with precise portion by the second Auditor for the year 1843, (since which time there cannot have been any great change.) from which it appears that in the elected by the people. But what has a judge to not as yet, but we can find notices on almost do with public sentiment in taking the convict every tree that Chilians found in the mines after

allowance for elaveholding widows and minors, dictal and subordinate executive officers to show it is manifest that the voters who owned slaves the danger which threatens of running into

extremes. If the new constitution shall contain the "open clause," or right to amend by submitting of slaveholding voters who are tired of the in- specific amendments to the people, so that we stitution, it must be regarded in bad taste, if not can speedily rid ourselves of an elective judiciaanti-republican, for a small minority to tell the ry or anything else we may dislike, after it has masses they ought not to discuss or agitate the been tested by experience, my objections to these subject! Such persons should recollect that injurious innovations will not weigh so heavily others conceive their interests are at stake. It I have full faith in the maxim of that honest is no trifling matter to import slaves from the patriot and noble old soldier, Gen. Charles

But suppose the new constitution contains no open clause' .- suppose it perpetuates the institution of slavery and provides for the election of all judicial and executive officers-will it be ary, or rape, or murder, the citizen who owns ratified by the people? Will the hundred thouno slaves and who may be most deeply injured sand voters who own no slaves, and the thouthe crime, is taxed to pay the master and im- sands who believe that, to fill the country with porter the value of his felon slave! Is it not swarms of office-seekers, electioneering for right in forming a constitution to guard against judgeships, clerkships, attorneyships, sheriff-The present constitution makes it imperative justice and give the powerful and influential and pay six hundred dollars for each slave so imapon the Legislature to pass laws authorising undue advantage over the weak and obscure, asters to emancipate their slaves, saving the cote for such a constitution? No such constights of creditors, and guarding against their tution can, in my opinion, obtain the approval coming a public charge. This is a strong of the people, and the convention which makes rovision in favor of emancipation, and exhib- such a Constitution must put it in operation ts the sentiment which prevailed in the conven- without submitting it to the people, if they wish ion. If it be continued, the rapid multiplica- to see it breath the breath of life. Unless the ousequence. I desire the creation of a colo- its rickety existence will soon terminate by she has brought no slave or slaves into the State A few words to those with whom I generally

coincide upon the subject of slavery. Some of titution to the satisfaction of the people, and you think my plan of operations entirely too low, if not altogether ineffectual. You wish ative officers would more likely result in evil to fix a day after which all children born of slave parents shall be free on arriving at a certain convention. But as it has been made, I wish age, subject nevertheless to be colonised out of we it my hearty approval. I do not distrust sents difficulties. The idea that the master has e capacity of the people to select judicial and the same right of property in the increase that secutive officers. I believe there is intelligence | he has in the mother, is strongly impressed upough to select the best lawyer for a judge or on the public judgment; and whenever you call minonwealth's attorney, and a competent for the surrender of the increase you are chargil embitter society by filling it with distrusts ing you could demonstrate that it was perfectly ed criminations, and because it will foment just to restore the natural rights of the increase and augment party animosities and factions, after their labor had compensated the master for his care and expenses of raising, still it seems to me to be a question of such a complicated character that it ought not to be raised. Suppose temale slave should have ten children and nine se one was his friend and the other his oppo- of them should die on reaching seven years of ege, and only one should live to be grown .candidate for re-election, as litigants appear | Would it be just to take this one from the mascourt, you cannot prevent him from think- ter as soon as compensation for raising, &c., had z which has influence and which none; that been made, and throw the expense of raising the s is a member of a large, wealthy, and influ- other nine, until they severally reached seven atial family, capable of bringing many voters years, upon the master without any compensawith a solitary vote or a non-resident hav- growing out of the suggestion that after a cer-

g no vote at all. Every one must see that if tain age the increase shall be surrendered, are e judge is thinking of these things he is not well calculated to involve endless discussions .to try the cause. He will be tempted to think Suppose the increase should be idiotic or dethem. Is human nature pure enough to re- formed, is the master to keep them until they reach the prescribed age and then give them up? Unfortunately, popular excitements are some- It would be greatly to his interest to give them mes so intense as to destroy, for the time, the up as soon as they were born. And what would ablic judgment. Occasionally, we make our a colonisation society do with idiots and deections turn upon very curious tests. If we formed negroes? Certainly it would do no good ect judges, just before the election an arrest to the colony in Africa to send them there .sely charge that such a candidate is the rela- increase of his slaves at any given age. Let on or connexion or friend or enemy of the ac. him be the sole judge whether he is in conscised, and that such a candidate has already ence bound to do anything to liberate the Afrimmitted himself for or against the prisoner | can race. If God is with us, you may depend very one perceives the probability that such upon it, the slaveholder will feel the suggestions nger is, the candidates might lay the founda- nesses the toils of the negro in his service .-Such influences have heretofore supplied more a beforehand in favor of the most popular slaves, voluntarily offered by masters, than the ide. Can any one believe that if our judiciary | American colonisation society could raise means ad been elective during the existence of our re- (dependant as they are upon charitable contriof laws, as they were called, that candidates butions alone) to transport and settle in Liberia. would not have been required to express their My plan proposes that the negroes shall colopinion as to the constitutionality of these laws nise themselves by their own labor. I wish to r, under the elective system, we shall have or law, to decide each for himself whether he estions of liberty and life, and the highest will or will not surrender the whole or a part of astitutional questions involving the rights of his slaves, and give them the privilege of coloatract and property settled by the results of mising themselves You need not, my friends, excited electioneering campaign. In high for one moment doubt the efficacy of my plan rty times, we should have all the appellate | From the hour that the further importation of ges of the same political denomination -all slaves is prohibited and a colonisation society established to send off those now here as their masters shatt-allow it to be done, the instituthe appelate judges would be elected from die. Henceforth, public sentiment, which in e same party, the district and circuit judges this country is a power stronger than the ould be elected according to the political com- "omnipotent dollar," will condemn the institution; and those who sustain it, as a blessing orscramble, it is possible that the streams of dalned of God, will either emigrate with their stice might be made muddy. In this district, slaves to more congenial latitudes, or cheerfully e might have one set of decisions to suit the prepare to harmonise with the feelings of the ste of the electors; in that district, we might society in which they live. The whole move-

conciled by the court of appeals, a new elec- The remarks I have made before this large on of appellate judges might take place, and, and respectable audience, are based upon the a conformity to a change in popular sentiment, principle, that all men of sound mind and mae principles settled by their predecessors may ture years have the same and an equal natural overruled. Uncertainty and distrust must be right to use their faculties (however varient and unequal they may be) according to their own After the election is over, the opponents of volition in the pursuit of property and happisuccessful candidate, recollecting the heat ness. I regard all human institutions as unjust nd perhaps the animosities growing out of the and tyrannical which abridge the natural right ontest, may be apprehensive that they cannot and by force compel the adult of sound mind to otain a fair trial of their suits before his Honor, submit to the commands, and surrender the proe Judge. Hence, applications for changes of fits of his labor to the use of another, except it nue, and sui's will be removed from one dis- be done as a punishment for crime, or in the tict or circuit to another, enlarging the costs necessary service of the State. Negro slavery the suit was tried where it originated, then, those societies are most prosperous where laould the judge decide against the litigant who borers are free and governed by their interests prosed his election, vexation and disappoint- and their contracts in the performance of serent may attribute the decision to corruption vice. Negro slavery is inconsistent with this

ing party might attribute the decision to a cor- I have been requested to avow my opinions. upt design on the part of the judge to reconcile I had to do it or seemingly hide them from the s opponents and to seenre their support at the public gaze. Enough was known to induce threats that I should be requested to retire from Under such a system, who can expect stabili- office. I should degrade myself in my own esand uniformity in the administration of jus- timation were I to retain office by concealing my e? Will it not engender distrusts and ani- sentiments upon any subject. I have the same interest with every other citizen in the formation of the new constitution. I have now pub-There is less reason for electing mere execu- lished before you, gentlemen, my opinions and ve officers than judges. What interest have the reasons for them, and I leave consequences

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS .- The St

gives as the probable number of persons who perscribes their duties. They give bond and secuity to Indemnify individuals and the public - portion of the community who died and were bu , but it worked so badly under the thousand and whose friends received a certificate or acalster influences which electioneering preja knowledgement from the attending physician, sta dices and partialities engendered, that it was ting the fact that the person buried had died of cholera. It does not comprise the large number who died without receiving the attentions of a There seems to be no other reason assigned physician, or the still greater number who were for electing judges, sheriffs, &c., than that the buried on farms, and in the open prairie, or those ecision be left to the advocates of slavery .- people are as capable of electing these as they who were carried to the opposite shore and buried are of electing a Governor and members of the in the American totton, nor those others who the institution can be assailed and to suppress principle, which to me is obvious, and which, I We yesterday heard it stated from the pulpit, by discussion not only now, but farever. It is in apprehend, is generally overlooked. In a recarried him continually into the very midst of the pestilence, and whose activity and enquires have placed him in possession of the most reliable da shade. The continuance of slavery depends constitutions and to legislate in accordance to, that fully eight thousand of the citizens of the upon the will of those who do not own slaves. with constitutional provisions. The principles city have been carried off by that fell destroyer, embodied in the Constitution constitute the par- the cholera, in its career through this devoted city. mount expression of public sentiment, and are But the worst feature in this terrilying picture, i bell, Carroll, Casey, Clinton, Carter, Critten- to remain unaltered until changed in the man- the fact, according to the author above refered to, den, Calloway, Clay, Edmonson, Estill, Floyd. oer provided in the constitution itself. Other that at least one half of this vast number were Fleming, Gallatin, Graves, Greenup, Grant, laws may be changed as often as the Legislature parents, and in a vast many instances, both the parents of a family were taken, leaving to the charity of this cold world, from two to five helpless orphanchildren. What a picture!

FROM THE SACRAMENTO .-- Row among the Mi Spanish Bar, Middle Fork of the Sacramento, June

the Sacramento, last week, the Americans and whilst it leaves the door open to the per

Sulacodo velle,

[From the Louisville Courier.]

of slaves into this State, except by emigrants or sand slaves would be imported within twelve months, which he values at \$500,000 of taxable requently referred to in connection with the act of '49, called a modification of the law of '33, other districts its quota or imports he fixes the increase of net revenue at from twenty-five to thirty I propose to give the substance of these two acts, by which I think it will be apparant that, by the latter, the former, instead of being protected, is virtual ter, the former, instead of being protected, is virtual speeches of these advocates of the law of '49 go to prove that they considered it a virtual repeal of the act of 1833, and they had the best of reasons for their conclusions. worse condition than if there were no statutes upon the subject.

The first section of the act of '33, provides that after import into this State any slave or slaves, or who shall buy or contract for a longer term than one year of the service of said stave or slaves, knowing the same to have been imported as aforehips, &c., would corrupt the administration of said, he, she, or they, so offending shall forfeit ported or bought, or whose services has been so ontracted for "recoverable by indiciment," and with a proviso, allowing emigrants to bring their slaves with them to this State, such emigrant being required to make, and have an affidavit that s or her removal to the State was with the intenpeople shall impart vitality to it, by their act, tion of becoming a citizen thereof, and that he or with the intention of selling them, recorded with. in thirty days. The second section excepts resients from the penalties of the act, who import aves under will, descent, or marriage, and the ther provisions relete to the duties of the Comonwealth Attorney, and the manner of enforcing

the penalties of the act.
The first section of the act of '49 provides, the see the new constitution so perfect that I can the proceeds of their labor. This scheme prethis State, any slave or slaves from any other State in the United States for his, her, or their own use, provided that the person or persons, so bring ing into this State any such slave or slaves shall, within forty days after so purchasing and bringing rson for clerk, sheriff, constable, &c. But I ed with invading vested legal rights. You can Clerk of the county in which such slave or slaves ject to the scheme, because of its direct ten- only repel the charge by going into a long ar- are brought, that the said slave or slaves were pursucy to corrupt the officer selected, and to gument and making distinctions between the chased and brought into this State for his. her. or sake him lean on the one side or the other in increase of brutes and the increase of human their own proper use alone, and that said slave or discharge of his official duties; because it beings, owned and held as property. Concedill embitter society by filling it with distrusts ing you could demonstrate that it was perfectly sold again for profit, or as merchandise, which affidavit is required to be recorded within forty

Section 2 prohibits the importer of such slaves om settling the same in this State for the term of 5 years next, after the importation, under the penalties denounced by the law of '33, and all persons purchasing within 18 months, any of such slaves, with a knowledge of their being imported as aforesaid, are liable to a penalty of \$2.0. And by the fourth section, all Sheriffs and other officers are prohibited under a like penalty from levyng upon, or selling any of such slaves, by virtue of execution within the time of 18 months, against he importer, provided he has any real or personal state in the county, subject to execution which with due diligence can be found by the officer, and section 5 prescribes the punishment for takng a false oath.

Section 6: Be it further enacted, that so much of said act, approved February 2, 1833, as comes within the purview of this act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

It is next apparent that the whole substance o law of '33 is brought directly within the purview and repealing clause of the law of '49. Under the first, no citizen can buy in another and bring into this State a single slave, whilst under the last any citizen may buy and bring here as or murder or other crime may occur. In the Let us, my friends, inculcate no such idea as many as he wants. Yet we are told this last act surse of the canvass, some one may truly or that of forcing the slaveholder to surrender the is a protection to, and renders more efficient the first. This proposition I think, will be found somewhat difficult to establish to the satisfaction the people of Kentucky, or the city of Louis-Men who take a common sease view of subjects, will not easily comprehend the process of reasoning by which some attempt to prove that atements and charges would be made, and the of conscience, times without number, as he witany slaves into the State is shielded and enforced to buy and bring in as manyas they want.

Suppose persons engaged in making brick, man afacturing tobacco, or carrying on large foundewhich they wish to invest in the purchase of slaves in Virginia or Maryland, under the belief that their abor could be profitably employed in either or all hese pursuits, no such slaves could be brought to this State under the act of '33. Yet, under the act of '49 the brick-maker, the foundryman, tobacco manufacturer, farmer, or any one else, can

swear they intend for their own use. Whether a negro buyer or a slave merchant i authorised to bring to Kentucky 100 slaves, and sell them out to ten different individuals, or be prohibied from dealing in them as merchandise, in this mode, but permitted to send or go for their own slaves in each particular case, can produce no senible change as to the number of slaves annually pported. If the slave merchant is not authori zed to import slaves in large numbers, and sell them out indiscriminately to those who may want hem, he may act under the law as a special agent or one, or any number of persons, and in this mode bring in as many as all his principals desire

The Kentucky slave market will be increased or diminished, not according to the manner i which slaves shall be imported, but by the individ ual wants throughout the State. The wants of the citizens individually, therefore must in the aggrerate, constitute and regulate the great State de And this demand, whether supplied by the merchant dealing in slaves as a regular busi sess, or by the citizen in person, or by his agent must obey the laws of commerce and continue

ostantially the same. The planters of Mississippi, for example mire a given amount of bale-rope and bagging antally, to secure and prepare their crops of cotmarket. Let us suppose that the Legistaare of that State should prohibit the importation and sale of bagging and rope as merchandise; alowing every planter, however, to buy and bring s much of these articles as he wanted, wo le the annual demand be materially, altered? tainly not. Planters near Natchez, Vicksburg, and other towns, instead of buying of the regular pagging and rope merchant at these places, would send or bring their orders to Kentucky, and have them filled here. But the quantity or aggregate

It is said that the law of '33 was evaded. Ad nit it. Will not all who are dishonest enough to vade this law, be as much inclined to practice fraude under the provisions of the Act of '49, if there be any necessity to do so, in order to import Il such slaves from abroad as may be desired?there can, in fact, comparatively speaking, be but ittle necessity for acting fraudulently as to the But I think it exceedingly probable that there father-in-law's Indiscreet Interference. will be some "whipping the devil around the stump," in the way of playing slave merchant, he does in his address, at Mr. Benton's over estiunder the pretext of special agencies for particular individuals. It may be said that this would not be honest. Are we not told that the law of '33 was evaded, and are we to expect better things un-

der the act of '49? We are told that the slave merchant was in the habit of going to Maryland and Virginia, and buying negroes and bringing them to Kentucky, and selling them here, subsequent to the Act of '33, with impunity, because, as is alleged, there being is with representing the immaculate State of an aversion to the Act, but few persons could be South Carolina. When he furnishes us with crenorcover, the witnesses of whom the purchases were made in other States not being within the reach of the process of the courts of Kentucky the indictments could rarely, it ever, be sustained for want of proof. Are not all these difficultie presented in full force, to successful prosecuions under the Act of '49? It will certainly be as fficult to procure the attendance of witnesses from other States, under the last as the first.

The Act of '49, as applicable to the citizens of this State, must operate, in many instances, with great We know that men owning a house and ot or small farm, meet with misfortunes, and become embarrased perhaps by securityship, or other unavoidable causes, under circumstances rendering it necessary for the debtor, in order to save a home for his family, to surrender or give a part tains. The Imperialists have no means to transof his slaves to his creditors, in satisfaction of their demands, yet as the law now stands, no such arrangement can be made as long as the debtor has one particle of property, real or personal, subject to the debt.

We are told that this provision was intended to We are told that this provision was intended to and distinguished musician died yesterday after prevent an evasion of the law, and restrict the a brief but terrible illness. His last conversation importation of slaves. This is the merest scarecrow. Persons having means, and wishing to import slaves from abroad, will not be in the least restrained by this provision. Nor will any one scarcely ever think of it until smarting under its effects. Its severity will be more frequently visited upon those who least deserve punishment, it dupon those who least deserve punishment, while the strongest reliance on the goodness of GROCERIES, &c.—Grocerles are firm, with fair sales and no receipts. Sales of 475 bags Rio Coffee during the week at 7½-7½c—no good lots to be had for 7½-0½ tetal to the public in solid throughout Europe. De Begnis enjoyed a universal to manufacture every thing in our man Catholic Church, a love for American Institutions, and a fervent hope for the ultimate triumph of Republican principles in Rome and throughout Europe. De Begnis enjoyed a universal restrained by this provision. Nor will any one scarcely ever think of it until smarting under its effects. Its severity will be more frequently visited upon those who least deserve punishment, it have a sal reputation in the musical world. He made a price for forecerles are firm, with fair sales and no receipts. Sales of 475 bags Rio Coffee during the week at 7½-7½c—no good lots to be had for 7½-0½ tetal to the componing the week at 7½-7½c. Light sales of Java Coffee at 10½-12½-0½ to the componing the week at 7½-7½c. New Orleans Sugar is firm at advanced the componing the componing the sales at 7½-7½c. New Orleans Sugar is firm at advanced the componing the componing the sales of 475 bags Rio Coffee during the week at 7½-7½c. Light sales of Java Coffee at 10½-12½c; the componing the compo

The true secret of the passage of this act was a desire on the part of those who advocated it, to increase the number of slaves among us by importations from other States. To accomplish this object every sort of argument was employed. It was alleged to be necessary for the protection of the act of '33. It was said to be due to the poor the act of '33. It was said to be due to the poor man to enable him to buy slaves cheaper in other States than he could get them in Kentucky. Mr. Wood, of the lower House, arguing in favor of the bill, says: "We want to buy in my section of the State, but we want to buy them (slaves) where we can do it most advantageously." Said he was opposed to any monopoly of the kind in Kentucky, and wanted an open market in which to purchase. Records, in Hughes' resolutions, expressed the helief that, upon its passage, or the repeal of do with public sentiment in taking the month of June, will be shot due to the penitentiary or in tying the rope around his neck under the gallows? Their duties are minors. All things considered in these sixty settled and fixed by law, and all that they have counties, the proportion of slave-owning votes is about one in eight. These counties and the city of Louisville elect to the convention precisely half its members. It appears from the themselves with everything which agilates public elect to the convention precisely half its members. It appears from the themselves with everything which agilates public elect to the convention precisely half its members. It appears from the themselves with everything which agilates public elect to the convention precisely half its members. It appears from the themselves with everything which agilates public elect to the convention precisely half its members. It appears from the themselves with everything which agilates public elect to the convention precisely half its members. It appears from the themselves with everything which agilates public elect to the convention precisely half its members. It appears from the themselves with everything which agilates public elect to the convention precisely half its members. It appears from the themselves against the aggressions of the armed powers of Peruvians, Chitans, Portuguese, Mexicans, Indians, &c., and they will do it."

Patter Mathew administered the pledge to against the emain general proposed the month of June, will be should an divided an open market in which we do and wanted an open market in which the month of June, will be should anything to protect the citication, and wanted an open market in which was about the ficient excuse can be given for their delay, and wanted an open market in which countries, the month of line fe

that have bordled of nebolita to en-

The Law of '38.

As the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State, except by emigrants or

It is known that under the laws of 1794 and 1815. by which the citizens of Kentucky were prohibi-ted from importing slaves, except for their own each and every person or persons, who shall here a much greater ratio than the whites, up to the act of 1833, and that for the first eight or ten years thereafter, the increase of slaves was little or nothing. But for the last six or eight years, by individual evasions and special legislation, its good effects (as we are told by two of the proslavery candidates for the Convention) to a considerable extent have been defeated.

Slavery is believed to be a great evil, and as an original preposition, but few in Kentucky would advocate its introduction. The strong tendency of the slave to increase beyond the free or white population, notwithstanding the act of 1794, and 1815, in substance the same as that of '49, and 1815, in substance the same as that of '49, and forseeing the evils which, under such a states of things, must sooner or later befall the Commonwealth, the Legislature passed the act of '33, which was held indispensible by that body, (and particularly the representatives from Louisville and Jefferson county, three of whom are candidates for the Convention,) to the future growth and prosperity of the State, and the admissions of Messrs. Guthrie and Rudd that the public good demanded the passage of that law, that it exerted demanded the passage of that law, that it exerted a powerful influence for the first seven or eight years in restricting the further importation of slaves, but that its salutary influence by individual evasions and special legislation, has been to a great extent overcome for several years past, strongly urge the necessity of incorporating its provision in the Constitution, with a proviso that all slaves imported in violation thereof should be

This provision would execute itself and render wholly unnecessary all fines and penalties to en-torce a faithful observance of the law. And lam we to confess that I with many other citizens of The to confess that I with many other citizens of Gouleville, em actonished to hear the opinions of pro-slavery candidates in respect to the evils or slavery, the necessity of preventing its future importation, their opposition to continued sgitation, and the inability to carry out in practice the law of '33, and yet find these gentlemen all opposed to putting it in the Constitution, where it can be enlowed and carried out of carried and carried out. enforced and carried out, and the objections to agliation overcome. As to my own part, whilst I believe the true policy of the State is to probibit all future importations of slaves, yet it is one of these questions upon which we find great diversity of opinion; and I would heartily have met the proslavery candidates and joined them in incorporating the principle of the act of '33 in the Constitution, with the additional provision forfeiting or reeirg any and all slaves imported in violation

It is not my purpose at present to discuss the question of slavery upon principles of abstract ally paid. The as an original proposition there would be but a lean minority in Kentucky on the side of slavery. As to the importation of slaves from abroad being to the acvantage of the poor man who has a small amount of money which he may desire to lay out o the purchase of a negro, nothing can be more intrue. Let it be supposed that the sanguine ancipations of some of our Kentucky statesmen uld be realized, and that this population should oon be doubled, would, say awd, laid out under uch a state of things, by the poor man, be likely o yield him as good an interest upon his capital as he same amount invested in slave property under onstitutional provisions restricting its further increase upon us? Certainly not. By a great increase of numbers from other States, you dimincrease of numbers from other States, you diminin California, during six months. They were rein California, during six months. They were rein California, during six months. sh the value of slave hire here to a much greater siding in Oregon, and arrived in California at the extent, (to say nothing of its tendency to lower the price of white labor,) than the price required to be given in the original purchase; and to that extent nothing could be more certain to injure the extent nothing could be more certain to injure the poor man, who had but a limited capital.

I should like to know how the Editors of the Democrat stand upon the law of '33 as effected by he act of '49. Are they in favor of a continuance f the latter in force! How are the democratic candidates for the Legislature upon this subject? Do they desire a continuance of the law of '49? HAMILTON.

Southern Opinion of Mr. ('alboun's Address. The following criticism upon the recent address f Mr. Calhoun, to the Southern people, accords so well with our own opinion of that document,

that we cannot refrain from giving it a place in our columns. We copy it from the New Orleans Crescent:- Lou. Cour. MR. CALHOUN'S ADDRESS .- The manifesto o

the South Carolina Senator has at length appeared.
As we did not publish the speech of Mr. Benton,
to which Mr. Calhoun's address is a reply, we do ot feel called upon to give up our columns to ocument which comes to us from Fort Hill. We ropose to notice only one of the assumptions of be address.

hardly ever made a more conspicuous exhibition of this trait of his character than in his recent Missouri speeches. But Mr. Benton, in his boldest flight of presumption, never reached the height to which Mr. Calhoun attains when he pretends that he is the representative of the opinion. hat he is the represe tative of the opinions and he feelings of the whole southern people. The arrogance of Mr. Benton is entirely personal, or at most confined to his family. It injures no one treaty between the President of the French out himself and his particular friends, and is a matter more for ridicule than for censure. Mr. Cal-houn's presumption—not as open and bold as that have not heard in what way it is proposed to settle f his competitor, but of that sickly sort which the question of precedence between the compte pretends not to be what it is-is more serious in de Pars and the pressible issue of the proposed marits effects—more dangerouly in its consequences.

Mr. Benton defends his son-in-law, Fremont, and
no one but the poor Lieutenant Colonel feels the amount of these articles annually required, would fatal consequences of Bentonian arrogance and Bentonian friendship. Mr. Calhoun-loftier in s pretensions-assumes to be the champion of of our rights. He smothers us with his carresses, and overwhelms us with his protestations of devotion to our interests. We would fain have fewer professions and more discretion of conduct--a little less zeal in the words and a little more wisdom in the deeds. We would not be the victims umber of slaves that may be imported under the of Calhoun's vanity as Col. Fremont was of his

ple, he seems to thank God that he is not as the publican, and very old-maidishly affects to have a very small opinion of himself and his abilities. But Georgia... Maryland mate of himself. Like the Pharisee in the temhe puts himself up as the great representative and advocate of southern interests and southern rights. He presumes to have for his constituents the peowilling to inform against the negro-buyer, and dentials of his Senatorship from the south, we whole southern people.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Dunbiskie has effected a juncture with Georgy, and Bem of Costia has been defeated. Bem is this week amount to 2311 pieces and 1414 coils. The desperate attack on the Russians. Kossuth's out. The Hungarians have buried their corn and provisions and driven their horses on the mounport. Kossuth has returned to Pesth smidst much

DEATH OF SIGNOR DE BEGNIS.—This well-known

The Pioner Train for California.—The second train sent out by Messra. Turner, Allen & Co., to California, for the transportation of passengers, reached Fort Kearny on the 11th of July, fourteen slays from Independence. This may be considered by the company was several weeks in advance of this one, but did not get along so well. The wagens on and loading were found to be rather too much for the strength of the teams. It is the expectation of Mr. Allen, who has the charge of the last train, to make the trip out to San Francisco and return back to this city by the first of January next. If he succeeds in this, he will entitle his line to the name which has been given it—The Pioner Line. The first rans sent out the province of Lumber at the river have been given it—The Pioner Line. The section of device of the same which has been given it—The Pioner Line. The section of Lumber at the river have been maintained at an advance of about \$1.50. We

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Father Mathew will probably remain a year to be published in all the Irish newspapers, ad- sales at Todd's warehouse this week have amount purchasing a large tract of land out west to locate and \$3 15. poor families upon.

Fires continue to rage in the woods of people have been busy in ditching and ploughing: in order to stop the progress of the flames, but thus far with little success.

Lady Wortley is now figuring at the Springs at the North. She is sister of Lord Manners, lately Baron Rothschild's opponent for Parliament.

An Englishman writing from San Francisco. says that a major and a captain in the U. S. army employ themselves in rowing a ferry boat, by which they make more money than by attending to their military duties.

of E. H. Van Winkle, a distinguished lawyer of J. M. McKin, 31, N. Fitta st., Paniadelphia. INTERESTING FROM BOLIVIA .- Late advices from J. BALDWIN, Bethany, Va.

Bolivia state that three revolutions had lately ta-ken place there. In Paz, great atrocities had been C. C. Evkars, Utica, N. Y. committed, during which a great number of hou- D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y. ses were sacked by the mobs. GENEROUS Act .- Myndert Van Shaick, Esq.,

ed firemen. They cost \$3000. Mr. Kives .- We learn from the Richmond Re- WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky.

WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. GOVERNMENT FINANCES. - There was in the U. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau alreet, New York. S. Treasury on the 231 uit., subject to draft, the P. II. Conant, Smithland, Ky.

IRON MANUFACTURE IN OHIO AND KENTUCKY .-There are, according to Hunt's Merchant's Maga-zine, 33 Iron turnaces in Ohio and Kentucky, that is to say 22 in Ohio and 11 in Kentucky, which yield an aggregate of 56,000 tons of pig metal, each year. There are also a number in Tennes-

see and Illinios, which yield a considerable amount of metal. Much the largest portion of the Ohio and Kenucky metal, is disposed of at the Cincinnati market, and it is very seldom that the supply is more than adequate to the demand. The amount con-sumed in Cincinnati slone, is estimated at 22,000 tons, for which \$650,000, or thereabouts, is annu-

The differences between the French Govern ment and that of Guatemala have been adjusted, after an interruption of nearly a year, the French Consul, M de Challaye, has raised the tri-color flog, which was saluted upon the occasion, and has been successful in demanding a full retraction of all old grievances, all of which, however, seemed to us much more a matter of form, than of substance. Friendly relations have been suspended between the two powers since last au-

GOLD HUNTERS RETURNING .- Mr. Andrews, orraerly of Vermont, arrived in Albany, N. Y., last week, accompanied by his two daughters and Beginners.

FLOWER'S SPRINGING FROM THE GRAVE. - Charles

When death strikes down the innocent and young for every fragile form from which he lets the panting spirit free, a hundred virtues rise, in shape of mercy, charity and love, to walk the world and bless it. Of every tear that sorrowing mortals shed on such green graves, some good is born, some gentier nature comes. In the destroyer's steps, there spring up bright creations that defy his power, and his dark path becomes a way of light to heaven.

These beautiful thoughts bear a close resemblance to those of Beattie, in the last verse of the Hermit:

See Truth, Love and Mercy intrium hidescending, And nature all glowing in Eden's first bloom; On the cold cheek of death smiles and roses are blending,

Cuntous Will.-Among the legacies which the corporation of Trinity Episcopal Church, New the justification—almost entirely personal—which the South Carolinian has attempted. We shall years ago by John Leahe. He leaves £1,000, not at present attempt even an analysis of the long with the following instructions: with the following instructions:

I give and bequeath unto the Rector and inhabtants of the city of New York, in communion of The address is directed to the people of the outhern States; and throughout Mr. Calhoun New York, and their successors, one thousand ems to consider every attack upon himself as pounds tawful money of said State, to be by them attack on the southern people. Mr. Benton put out at lawful interest, and the annual income as often been accused of arrogance. He has thereof to be laid out in sixpenny wheaten lo even

MATRIMONIAL SPECULATIONS .- We are assure says the Morning Post, that M Thiers arrived in London yesterday; and it is added that the object of have not heard in what way it is proposed to settle riage; but this point, doubtless, has not escaped the penetrating mind of M. Thiers.

ABD-EL-KADER -This gallant Moorish chieftain is sti'l kept in durance by the French government. The violation of promise committed by the former the south. He damns us with his eternal defence | dynasty is continued by the present one, and in answer to his petitions for release, he has been answered, that the government is afraid he will not keep his word. It must, therefore, by its peculiar fear, continue to violate its own.

Seventy years ago, Mrs. Washington knit stock. ings for the General; now there are not fifty ladies in this city who can play that part, and hundreds know not how the apple gets into the dumpling.

The remaining State and Congressional elections to take place this year are-
 Vermont.
 Sept. 4 | Mississippi
 Nov. 6

 Georgia
 Oct. 1 | Texas
 Nov. 5

 Maryland
 Oct. 3 | Michigan
 Nov. 6

COMMERCIAL.

Louistana.....Nov. 5

the week of 500 pieces and 570 coils chiefly at 16 and 8c, though a small lot of Bagging was sold at 16je; also a collecting all his troops near Freydien to make a shipments were 1255 pieces and 1150 coins. The stocks on hand amount to 80 5 pieces and 8213 coils. COAL & WOOD-Stock of Pittsburgh Coal fair with retail sales at toatic, delivered. Sales of Wheeling and

Pomeroy Coal at 9:10c. Sales of good Wood from wagwith no sales of note to report. The receipts this week amount to 22 bales. Our quotations for ordinary to fair qualities are 6a8c. Cotton Batting may be quoted at8a84c. Cotton Yarns are scarce, and sales have been made during the week in lots at 7, 8 and 90 for the assorted numbers.

GROCERIES, &c -Groceries are firm, with fair sairs and no receipts. Sales of 475 hags Rio Coffee during the line, on terms as favorable as any other establishment in the West. The patronage of the public is soiled. most brilliant and successful professional career in all the theatres of Europe. Rossini composed the famous operall Barbiere for De Begnia, as the best artist to do justice to so difficult a part. In London he remained for many years at the Italian Opera, and had no competitor in his position until Lablache arrived to contest his laurels. But De Lablache arrived to contest his laurels. But De Rossini was his amperior, not only in Il Barbiere, and the successful professional career at prices ranging from 4½ to 5½ cents for common to fair qualities. We quote sales by the barrel at 4½10½.—

MAIN STARKT NARE NARE NATE.

NAEKDHAM'S MARBLE VARE.

NAEKDHAM'S MARBLE VARE.

I KEEP on hand for sale, at the lowest cash rates at 10c for the different members and qualities. Havane Sugar, in boxes, we quote at 79°C Plantation Molasses we quote at 25°C Sugarheuse Molasses we quote at 25°C Sugarheuse Molasses we quote at 25°C Plantation of Marble at 75°C cents per 100°C. Marble With Vermont Marble at 75°C cents per 100°C. Marble Work Vermont Marble at 75°C Begnis was his superior, not only in Il Barbiere, but in many other opere buffe. He was the first to introduce into America, his beautiful operas, and has contributed much to the great musical progress of this country.—N. Y. Tribune, 3d. advanced to 5a5ic. Receipts none. HEMP-We quote limited sales of dew-rotted Hemp

quote sales at the yards as follows: Cen mon Founds \$19 50; Third-rate \$16 50; Second-rate \$22 60; Clerz

\$32 50. TOBACCO-There is a fair demand, though the rein the United States. It is said he wrote a letter, ceipts this week are light. Prices are firm, and the vising all his countrymen who can get away to 55 hhda; the prices ranged as follows: Firsts \$1 60, \$5 emigrate to this country. Also that he intends and \$5 302 \$5 60; Seconds \$3 and \$4 50; Common \$2 10

VEGET A BLES -Sales of 1,900 bbls Potatoes for ship ment at \$1a\$1 20 per bbl. Sales of Onions at \$1 40a\$1 Maine. The Portland Advertiser states that the WHINKY-Moderate stocks; prices this week steady 50 per bbl. Sales of Cabbage at \$25a\$28 per thousand. conflagration in the swamp beyond the railroad at 19a19ic for raw, with sales at the wharf to day at 16ic. bridge near that town, has extended over a space We quote rectified from stores at 19c. Receipts this of two miles in length, by one mile in width. The week 35 htt. We hear of sales of Peach Brandy from stores at 90ca\$1. Holders of old peach are demanding Stadt 25 per gifon Com non Bran ly 25c per gallon PROVINIONS—Market firm, with no receipts. We quote saies of B-con from stores, at 6c for clear sides, sales, of shoulders at 5-5je; large sales of hisro-librarial \$1.90; sales of Sagar carel hams at 9jeiro. Sales of plain hams at 7.47jo. Squall sales of lard at 6ja 70.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

C. II. Dagw, Richmond, Va-REV. J. Dickey, Heinpin, lile. M. Ryan, Maysville, Ky. Rev. WM. Gunn, Christianburg, Ky, The Mississippi papers announce the death MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, My. JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Latayette, Ia-

HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings, has purchased two perpetual scholarships in the New York high school, which he has presented to D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y. he fire department, to endow two sons of deceas. H. BARCLAY, Russetiville, Ky. Rev. HOOFER CREWS, Chicago III. Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. publican, that the Hon. Wm. C. Rives will proba-publican, the Hon. Wm. C. Rives will proba-publican the Hon. Wm. C. Rives will proba-tion the Hon. W

ending the 30th of June, were \$11,141,471, and tastruction to stage and on the Plane MADAME ABLAMO A RZ begs to announce to the tailes of Louisvile and ve linty that sie has come to reside in this city, and that she will be happy to devote ner fersure mours to the matricultum of a few added in Singling and on the Plant Porte.

Further purious are can assertated correctly only at the house on Walnut Stock him house can be seen as the control of the house on Walnut Stock him house can be seen as the control of the house on Walnut Stock him house can be seen as the control of the house on Walnut Stock him house can be seen as the control of the seen as the control of

ther house, on Wainut street, fith house east of the corner of triste MEDICAL BOOKS. ECKWITH & MOREON, naving made arrangements of with the primary a media publishers in the case, with receive all new Medical Books from the press of Messes. Lea & Banchard, Messes. Burington & Huswell, Messes. Lindsay & Bankestone, &..., as soon as they can be orought nereafter publication.

B. & M. have on hand a spicindial assortment of Sandard Medical Works; including, The Text Books used in the Louisvine Medical University, and the new books of the day.

Physicians wishing to replenish their library, should not laid in giving us a call on we warrant our Books of the latest edition and perfect in every respect, or to urnable at our expen

Medicai Catalogues furnished gratis. Aug. 1 632 Main st., pt. Third and Fourth sts. DECKWATA & MORTON, Wholesale

Man St., below Tatto, at J. Maxwen's old stand.— School Books on hand by 15. & M., which while sold to Colourn's Armanetics, Pike's do ; Sm.th's do ; Smiey's do.; Ray's do.; Emersen's do.; Davis's do.; &C. Comstock's Botany; Mrs. Lincoln's do.; Botany for Readers: - Goodrich's Comprehensive Series; McGul

aphter: - Miteneli's; Saith's Oiney's; Morse's; Par e) 's; Go. dryth's Senes; Pennock's; Grimshaw's; Good toh's; Willard's, Wilson's, Robins'; Iy lee 's, dec. Speleou-Comley's Cobo's; Hazen's; McComey's Electre; Elementary; National by Emerson.

Primers: - Common School, New, Edelic, &c. Merchants coming to our city to purchase Bocks are requested to examine our stocks and prices, No. 622, Main street, at the old at Ea of J. Maxwell, 21.

Aug 4 BECKWITH & MORTON, WO delightful rooms can be had with board, at the corner of Third and Wainut streets, if application be made soon.

ALSo-Several gentlemen can be accommolated with or without rooms. Jy 21-4 TRANSVLVAMI UNIVERSITY.

THE 32d session will open on the 1st Monday In No-Faculty, VIZ: Benj. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor of the Principles R bert Peter, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and James M. Bush, M. D., Professor of Special and Surgical Analomy. Sam't. Annan, M. D., Professor of Theory and Prac-Ethelbert L. Dudley, M. D., Professor of Gere al and

Pathotogical Anatomy and r hystology.
Henry M. Busht, M. D., Protessor of Materia Medica and Increpetition. With M. Boing, M. D., Prof. of Obstetates and the Diseases of Women and Children. H. M. Shidman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
The cost of a tale coarse is \$165, invertably in advance.
The Matriculation and Literary trenet is \$5. The Preagand iodging from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per work.

Lexington, Kv., July 21, 1849. DIAND-FORTES. - We have just received an invoice of t'ant F rites, new and beganior patterns and in addition to our former s ock, redders our as-niment one or the most complete and veried ever of

1 plain do 2 extra finished do 7 do 1 very superior do 64 do 2 pia a square Liblet do 64 do 2 rount cornered do 6 do 2 wothic takes rusewood 6 octave Plano Porte, with ded loger 2 flish tablet osewood Coctave Piano-Fortes, with ntou ded legs; 4 prain square rosewood 6 octave Piano Fortes, with

ino local legs; husing mahogany 6 octave Plane-Forte; piala : quare These rtime Forces are seld at New York manufactu-Cor second hand Planos bou ht, exchanged, and re-Car Always on hand (virolesal : and retail) Musical astruments of the state, Marc dienke, and the largest

Music and Book Dealers, Next to Buik of Louisville, R. H. STEARNS. CHAUNCEY CARPENTER. PLANING & WEATHER-BOARDING MILL. STEARNS & CO.

A LARGE assertment of FLOORING, SHELVING, WEATHER-BUIRDING, &C., Coustanty on WEATHER-BOARDING, FLOORING, 4c., awed an i dressed to order. Covingros, Ky. NOTICE TO TAILORS. of Glazed Wadding, black and white, for the use of

BAGGING AND TOPE—The market has been rather dull this week, with but light sales reported. Prices are the Eastern article. We are now making it in sufficient as heretofore, and we quote the range of the market at totalele for Bagging, and Tiase for Rope. Sales early in the Shanes. Orders around ry goods jooders, ciothiers, &c., promptly attended to. RUSSELL & STEARNS. Cincinnati, January 20, 1819.- 11 t. 4. mans. 1.61,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT, WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to him-will actus A gent for the collection of money g accounts, de, de. Charges moderate. TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS.

John F. Bast. MANUPACTURER AND IMPOSTER OF SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO. 12. 73, Third street, between Jefferson and Market, LOUISVILLE, KY NEW STEAM FURNITURE FACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTHEATH STS.,

and Clay, Hydraunic Coment and common Lime. Per-sons wanting any of the above articles, either for city consumption or country custom, can be supplied. Orders from the country respectfully extitled.

BDGAR NEEDHAM.

N.B. A large lot of Italian Maroke Stabs just received and for sale tow. HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.

ISAAC PUGH & Co. No. 118 Chesnut Street—P B : LA O E L P B I A Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings. Have always for sale a large stock of PA P bits, of every variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale a retail at the lowest raises.

Sept. 9th, 1818.— H.

WOODKUPP & McMMIDE. PLANE MANUFACTURERS, And Bealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Sign of the Big Plane, 63, Taird Street, seer Musyille, Ky. in the form of the constant of the control of the c

Good Night. FROM THE . GERMAN OF PAUER.

Dark is the night! Yet stars are glimmering through the cop-The air sighs softly through the wandering

And innocence, unstained by evil leaven, All bright within-the outward gloom car

please, With the sweet influence of the calm hour filled, In its clear bosom carrying its own heaven! To all who have their day's work well fulfilled-To them good night! Still is the night!

All day's loud noises wane; Weary and tearful evelids own the calma And sleep is lulling in her soft domain The throbbing heart with Heaven's soothing beim.

To you for whom her shades descend in vaiu. Whom care keeps watching, peace your cares Soothed be the couch of sorrow and of pain-To such good night! Rich is the night!

Can man hope here for more When the dark night of trouble velle him Than in bright dreams to see heav'n ope its

And each warm wish by fancy crown'd? To you for whom Hope smiles by day no more May her soft whispers in her sleep be found! To you good night!

Faith springs by night. When all the find heart hailed,
I ave long beneath the lonely hillock slept-When they -the dearly loved - the deep wail Fate's bitter flood from thy fond arm bath

Think, amid all the trials that assailed, One eye, above the stars, its watch bath kept And watches still, good night!

A Boat Expedition down the Jordan

A good deal of attention, scientific and otherwise, has of late been directed to the Ho v Land and adjoining countries; many interesting points of geography and topogra, hy have been discussed, an ong others the depression of the Dead Sea, the level dent of the Geographical Society in 1842,

which may be classed with the Jordan- their mouths to receive the bit.' from the Linn of Dee to the sea, 72 miles, For the next few days, so free of the Dead Sea.' The commander of was no enviable task. the vessel offered every aid, and furnished his lieutenant with letters from and to the authorities of the country, so as to facilitate

Lirdan, and enjoyed a most magnificent vew. Jebel Sneikh, smothered in clouds. was distinctly seen; efore us were the blue waters of Tib riss, surrounded by fine!

In descending the hills to the lake-shore

and tak ng soundings and other observa. and dragged her to the shore. Lyscomb, of the death of this gallant officer, which tions, the boat was steered for the entrance of the river; and encamping for the night water by a blow of a stick; and having climate and over-exertion, soon after his reon the bank, the party were visited by got the boat on the shore, they robbed the turn to the ship. numbers of Arabs, who, after some persua. men of all their arms and amunition, took sion, left them unmolested, but kept the their hats, and let them go. They also BULWER AND EUGENE ARAM .-- A starttravellers in a state of apprehension during robbed the two Arabs of their arms, and of ling announcement is made by Sir Edward the night, and again the next morning for most of their clothes, and threatened to kill Bulwer Lytton, in his preface to the presseveral miles of the route. The true charthem, but let them off with a beating .- ent edition of 'Eugene Aram,' the last vol-

feet. This observation, made by the presi sheik lay down to sleep, with his mare tied ers. Some authorities affirm that the observathe second some of our own party return came so leaky as to add greatly to the risk. rection or accident. Such men are often

the fall is 16 feet to the mile; and in this the disputes with the Arabs, the bargain- the lead brought up rock-salt, and darkdistance there are neither rapids nor catalings with new escorts, that the lieutenant colored mod. 'On the second day,' cona nearly parallel illustration. The ques Bedouins would go off in a body, thinking got sight of the tent; and at twelve we reach-Lieutenant Molyn-ux of the ship Spartan, would be impossible to give any account of substance; iron was dreadfully corroded, occasion and Toby, a dregoman. The ob- position of each; a railway-whistle which getting into the eyes, nose, and mouth, prosm llest boat) on camels' backs overland king signals. The expedition, indeed, 'was took away all appetite.

of Sa ed. perched on a hill; and near the we had brought from Tiberias, and the man eye could reach.' northern end of the lake a gap in the moun e had engaged by the road.) I expected Just after start s cep that we were obliged to hold the boat mined on going in search of the missing reached Tiberias in safety; he brought me up by ropes, till at length we arrived at a point beyond which the camel-could no language, Toby offered to go in his stead.

Inetter to tell me that the three lost men had reached Tiberias in safety; he brought me also a most kind letter from Capt. Symonds, all's for the best; be sanguine and cheerful, Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise; proceed, and to return was impossible— The Lieutenant then pursues:—'After most had given him of their adventures. It the stones, when started, rolled to the total anxiously awaiting his return for an hour, would be a mere waste of words to state my tom; the camels began to roar; then follow he came back full gallop to inform me that joy at these tidings.' The boat was carried ed the usual trembling of the legs—the he had found the boat; that she had been back to the coast, and on the 12th of Sep. ce tain precursor of a fail; and, in short, to attacked; and that he had learned this pain- tember Lieutenant Molyneux found himself save the boat, it became necessary to cut ful intelligence from the guide and the other once more on board the Spartan. And the lashings, and let her slide down on her Arab, who were now alone bringing her until more accurate information shall be keel to the foot of the bill. There we down the river. Forty or fifty men had obtained, we may consider that the ques. Who to the shores of Despair may have we again harnessed the unfortunate camels, and collected on the banks on each side of the tion, as to the nature of the Jordan, is anproceeded without further mi hap to Tile- river, armed with muskets, and commenc- swered. rias, where, passing under the walls of the ed their attack by throwing stones at the We wish we could close our narrative All for the best! be a man but confiding, town, we pit hed our tent within a few boat, and firing into the water close to her; here: but it is necessary, however painful, After crossing the lake once or twice, all waded into the river, seized upon her, commenced, intelligence has been received

part of the Ghor is entitled to be called a sunrise. The letter from the Governor of

rocky and shallow, that it was found desira- his men the following morning. 'At last,' to avoid making themselves enemies, and board. On being detected, he instantly ble to transfer the boat again for a time to pursues the Lieutenant, 'we reached the would have all, of every shade of opinion, jumped into one of the canoes which were the can els' backs. On this occasion, ob. mouth of the river, where I was glad to find and every variety of sentiment, their friend; alongside, and made his escape. The cap-

were taken three times, the deepest being palian.

and after they thus terrified the men, they to add, that since the above columns were

Bedouins stopped the party, and demanded ed, but without obtaining any tidings of the Many a man of ordinary capacity, by pur. trading along the coast. territories; but after some altercation, a a hope that the men might have succeeded come to be thought a great man, and reach. in great numbers. On their coming along. Oregon and Columbia River. she notified were some stray camels, and chilled with cold winds, and the boat be it, and when they do, it is by some indibeen shown by comparison with British riv- danger; and then, the moment they take feet, and only in one little gap was there a spider weave his web across their path.

Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful Courage forever is happy and wise; Providence wishes us all to be blest; This is no dream of the pundit or poet: Heaven is gracious, and-all's for the best All for the best! set this on your standard,

Away, wearied swallow, or heart-stricked Providence tenderly governs the rest, And the frail bark of his creature is guiding, Wisely and warily, all for the beat

All for the best-then fling away terrors. Meet all your fears and your fees in the van And in the midst of your dangers or errors Trust like a child, while you strive like a mar All's for the best-unbiassed, undoubted. Providence reigns from the East to the West.

compromise was effected for a third of the in reaching the coast, threw the Lieutenant ed a position of standing and influence to side, the captain ordered the boarding-net which men of really higher powers aspire ting to be put up round the ship, and would In this way the travellers proceeded, opposed not only by natural obstacles, but by the fierce and rapacious character of the pedition; and the agha (leader of the solutives. In some places the river was so equal size shortly after leaving Ei Buk'sh; tent, while the officer, with Toby and two friends? Do they generally reach emiand its winding course, which was marked men, an Arab and Greek, embarked men, and arab and Greek, embarked men, and arab and by luxuriant vegetation, looked like a gigan . We shoved off,' he says, just as it was fall their undertakings? Have they the confi. they would neither eat nor drink. Next tic serpent twisting down the valley. Af ing dark, with only two oars, and with no dence of any body to such a degree as to day, however, the offender was brought to Saint Denis, close to that of the Augustins.' ter forming an island of an eval form, and one who had much idea of using them ex. be trusted with important interests? Do the ship and delivered up, when the capabout five or six miles in circumference, the cept myself, or any notion of boat-sailing. not men come to regard them as a sort of tain ordered him to be stripped and tied up, two branches of the Jordan again unite is: Under these circumstances, as I made sail negation in society, neither a plus nor a but did not flog him. He was then dismissromised to go and trade the following day.

demands of the Arabs, Lieut. Molyneux beach. I must here mention a curious their own marriage before the Lord God .- to the captain, and I went; but before I tensius. operations among the Bedouin tribes, from determined on proceeding without an escort; broad strip of foam which appeared to lie They learned to love him as the interpreter could speak to him, he called out, 'Well, and after the place of rendezvous was in a straight line, nearly north and south, and sealer of their love to each other; and Kas, are the Indians coming out to-day?' I Four camels were provided for the boat We, as usual, stuck Toby's spear in the did not commence, as might be supposed, life would have been a form of wedded chiefs in good humor yet?' I said I never and baggage, besides horses. After two ground, with the ensign flying on it, as a at the exit of the Jordan, but some miles to worship—a sacred mystery of spiritual one saw them in better humor. I humbled the sign I for the hoat to bring up, intending to the Lake of Tiber as and the valley of the Lake of Tiber as and the valley of the last rough a lake of still the Lake of Tiber as and the valley of the last rough a lake of still the distribution. They did not less and communication. They did not less and communication are less and communication. They did not less and communication are less and communication. They did n western cliffs; she was then nearly abreast water; while nearly over this white track, their fall. Man is changed; man's heart us, and repeated to the captain what he had of us; and notwithstanding the windings of during both the nights that we were on the and woman's are no longer what the first just stated to me. The captain laughed; the river, as the water was good, and as water, we observed in the sky a white streak hearts were. Beauty is blemished. Love observing to McKay, 'You pretend to know she had four men to pull and one to steer like a cloud, extending also in a straight is debased. Sorrow and tears are in the a great deal about the Indian character ranges of hills; to the left the white ruins (Grant, Lyscomb, Winter, with the guide line from north to south, and as far as the world's cup. Sin has swept away all par. you know nothing at all.' And so the connorthern end of the lake a gap in the mountains, with a green patch, which pointed tains, with a green patch, which pointed the manner in which the captain treated his the innocent world; and the manner in which the dearest to advice; and having to all appearance a discontinuous and the manner in which the captain treated his the innocent world; and the manner in which the dearest to advice; and having to all appearance a discontinuous discontinu adisean matter, and the world is bowed un. versation dropped. Mr. McKay's anxiety out he spot where the Jordan discharges its however, did not arrive; and the Lieutenant distance galloping towards them, and at the innocent world; and that the dearest, to advice; and having, to all appearance, a mation of such. Providence seems often could have possessed sufficient delicacy of becoming anxious, sent out scouts to look times firing a pistol; and we can sympathise for her, but they returned unsuccessful.— with the leader's inexpressible delight that And this is marriage. This one flower of the Indians, he refused going to breakfast the difficulties began. 'By degrees,' says Meantime he had taken up a secure positive proved to be the consul's janizary, with a little proved to be the consul's janizary, with a letter to tell me that the three lost men had sin.—Rev. Dr. Bushnell.

With the letter of that morning, put two pair of pistols in his letter to tell me that the three lost men had of the quarter-deck in a pensive mood. In a short time afterwards, the Indians began allaying. They are crushed by the gods cident which happened to two hundred to flock about the ship, both men and women, in great crowds, with their furs; and certainly I myself thought there was not the adyta penetralia of the mansion—the dres- for by no other name can I call my perse least danger, particularly as the woman ac- sing-room and bed-room of Lady Blessing- verance—may enable the observer of companied the men to trade; but I was surprised that the captain did not put the net- objects, there was one that was interesting ficulties. I left the village of Henderson ting up. It was the first time I ever saw a from the association which surrounded it. in Kentucky, situated on the banks of the ship trade there without adopting that pre. At the further extremity of the inner apart. Ohio, where I resided for several years, caution. As soon as the Indians arrived, ment the eye was attracted to a superb bed- proceed to Philadelphia on business. the captain, relying no doubt on the appa- stead, which reflected the rich blue satin looked at all my drawings before my de rent reconciliation which had taken place hangings and fine mostin curtains with parture, placed them in charge of a relabetween McKay and the chiefs on shore, which it was decorated, in a large pier tive, with the injunction to see that no inand wishing perhaps to atone for the insult glass let into the wall behind it. The bedjury should happen to them. My absence he had offered the latter, flew from one ex-treme to the other, receiving them with open carved; but it owed its chief value to the arms, and admitting them on board without fact of its having once belonged to Jose- home for a few days, I inquired after my reserve, and without the usual precautions. phine Beauharnais. Under that canopy the box, and what I was pleased to call my The trade went on briskly, and at the cap discrowned empress, and repudiated wife, treasure. The box was produced and open tain's own prices. The Indians throwing had sighed through many a sleepless night, ed; but, reader, feel for me, -a pair the goods received into the canoes, which mourning the loss of him whom love had Norway rats had taken possess And by both wisdom and mercy surrounded, Hope and happy be that—All's for the best. in doing so, they managed to conceal their with prophetic eye the bitter future reservament.

out to look at the strangers. S metimes the river spread out into shallow channels, in whom the river spread out into shallow channels, in whom the boat had to be unloaded, and bushes. The Ghor, or great Valley of the Jordan, is described as 'about 8 or 9 the Jordan, is described a

Fate of the Tonquin and her Adventurers. many flends about the ship; but before I The captain of the vessel was a rash and had got two gun-shots from the ship, and Besides other impediments, the river was Governor at the castle; and so well did the characteristics arising out of temperament, choleric man—or, if these accounts repre- not ten minutes after I had left her, she becaused by removed by remove obstructed by numerous weirs, built by the Lieutenant urge his case, that in a short education, and circumstances, which impart sent him truly, a monster. Quarrels com-Arabs to divert the water into the frequent time four well mounted soldiers, accompanies to the modes they adopt of menced as soon as the party got out to sea; filling the whole place with broken fragsmall channels cut for irrigating their fields, ied by the guide with refreshments, and a accomplishing plans of life, and carrying and before the Tonquin reached the Oregon, ments and mutilated bodies. The sight was It was not easy to pass these weirs without note for the sailors, were scouring the countries for the Church, and thrown one man overa row, as the natives insisted on the gap made for the boat being built up again. In one man we see straight one instance the masson y was so thick and bight that the boat had to be lifted over high that the bost had to be lifted over .- ted the Pasha, and obtained from him let. of no compromise, fears no results, and death on the river. But justice some of the canoes, although at a great a word, but went on, sor In addition to this there was uncasiness re- ters to two other pashas, directing them to presses on to the right with an earnestness comes to all men, as the ancients said: the distance off, had a narrow escape. The specting the cattle and beggage, which, send out men to the search, besides ten sol. and perseverance which are almost sure to death of this half-savage man is one of the melancholy and fatal catastrophe, spread cookery, and dress, and the writes Lieutenant Molyneux, were fre- diers to assist the officer in his own explora win success. This is the decided policy. most tragic on record. The story has been desolation, lamentation and terror throughquently obliged to diverge to a considerable tion, and accompany him afterwards to the With prudence in judging the right, and distance from the river; but a capital fellow Dead Sea. On returning to Jericho, the due regard to circumstances, such men are of Capt. Thorn: now let us hear Mr. longing to the ship was saved by the Indithat we hired at Tiberias as a guide assist- boat was found to have arrived; and the very apt to bend the opinions of others to Ross's version. After disembarking the ans, and so terrifying was the effect, so ble by bringing the constituent parts ed us greatly in overcoming all our diffi- next day the district of country in which theirs, and in the end succeed against all colony at the mouth of the Columbia, the awful the scene, when two other ships pass. prominent detail, collies. By and by a sheek and four the outrage occurred was diligently explor. obstacles, in whatever they undertake. Tonquin was voyaging still farther north, ed there soon afterwards, not an Indian deur of the deluge, and the would venture to go near them. - Ross's life in Genesis, and the Paradise Lost, and bedouins stopped the party, and demanded ed, but without obtaining any tidings of the Many a man of ordinary capacity, by pur. trading along the Coast.

Next day the Indians came off to trade Adventures of the First Settlers on the ludicrous effect produced by Drayton or the ludicrous

The Days of Old.

A curious instance of a lady availing herself, in 1540, of the right to appear by champion in a breach of promise of marriage' case, is mentioned in the memoirs of the Marechal de Vielleville. The husband of Philippe de Montespedon having died in Hereupon Lord Piedmont without issue, she was left a in raptures of a picture with he had young, rich and beautiful widow, and was ly seen of Nosh's Ark. serves the Lieutenant—From a hill over the boat floating on the sluggish waters of who fear to speak their own views decided. tain then, turning round, bade the chiefs to young, rich and beautiful widow, and west by seen of Noah's Ark, at said the animals were all marching two and two, the boat floating on the sluggish waters of who fear to speak their own views decided. The chiefs smiled and said to sought in marriage by several noble suit. of the whole valley, with its many Arab getting anywhere near the shore, on account off their expressions into such a convenie campments, all made of the common of the marshy nature of the ground, several ent ambiguity, that they are much like the coarse black camel hair cloth. Very large horses and mules having sunk up to their ancient oracles, whose dicta were sure to be chiefs, and threatened to hang them up un. heros of camels were to be seen in every bodies in the mud; but at length we pitched applicable any how, no matter how events less they caused the delinquent to be brought pany her from Turin to Paris. It turned Canning, "your elephants, wise fellows direction stalking about upon the apparent by barren hills in search of food. The sandy ground. The measure avoid making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from wished to have the advantage of his escort the tent on a small patch of sound but turned out. Such men to be sure, in some back to be punished. The moment the out, however, that the sly dame merely stayed behind to pack up their trunks?—

This floored the ambassador for half and the indians fled from the measure. A sound in the indians fled from the indians fled fr ly barren hills in search of food. The sandy ground.'

In measure, avoid making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from the second making enemies and the wished to have the advantage of his escort This floored the ambassador for half an hostel des Ursins, and mine at the hostel The Marquis still persisted in his suit; but as Philippe continued obdurate, he asserted the most fastidious people. Horace Wa that she had made him a formal promise of pole was a proverb of epicurean parties me lately above an old curiously-formed and lost sight of the northern shore, I could minus, but a sort of smooth round O, well ed. The chiefs were also liberated, and marriage, and cited her to appear before the larity of taste, yet none of the vulgarians bridge, marked in the map as Jisr Mejamia. not help feeling that I was embarked in a enough in its place, but which no body left the ship, refusing with disdain a present court of pailiament. She came there, at whom he vilified had a keener relish for a On encamping in the evening, an interest silly, if not a perilous undertaking. The wants very much to do with? We call the that was offered them, and vowing vengeance tended by a numerous company of friends, ing instance of sagacity is recorded by the breeze gradually freshened, till there was policy of such men the temporising policy. On the whites for the insult received. Next and, having been desired by the president Beckford, of Fonthill, demanded that his ranean. The Sea of Tiberias also is reck. leader. 'I was much interested,' he writes, oned as 84 feet below the latter level; the during the night, in observing the extraor. They are time servers. They say agrees the afternoon an old character below the latter level; the during the night, in observing the extraor. They are time servers the afternoon an old character below the latter level; the during the night, in observing the extraor. They are time servers the afternoon an old character that he during the might, in observing the extraor. They are time servers the afternoon an old character that he during the might, in observing the extraor. They are time servers the afternoon an old character that he during the might, in observing the extraor. They are time servers the afternoon an old character that he during the might have a should be thrice winnowed for his use, but what was his life? Louis XIV. was time the afternoon an old character that he during the might have a should be thrice winnowed for his use, but what was his life? Louis XIV. was time the afternoon an old character that he afternoon and old character that he during the might have a should be thrice winnowed for his use, but the afternoon an old character that he during the might have a should be thrice winnowed for his use, but the afternoon an old character that he during the might have a should be thrice winnowed for his use, but the afternoon an old character that he during the might have a should be thrice winnowed for his use, but the afternoon and old character that he during the might have a should be thrice winnowed for his use, but the afternoon and old character that he during the might have a should be thrice winnowed for his use, but the should be thrice winnowed for his use, but the should be thrice winnowed for his use, but the should be thrice winnowed for his use, but the should be thrice winnowed for his use, but the should be thrice winnowed for his use, but the should be thrice winnowed for his use, but the should be thrice w difference between the two lakes, which dinary sagacity of the Arab mares, which and as the sea made an unusual noise, I to please. Duty relaxes in their hands.— Kay and myself to go to his lodge. We quis, who was then present in court. She lently nice" in some things, what was he are 60 miles apart, being more than 1000 are indeed teamiful creatures. The old was many times afraid that they were break. Language bends under their efforts to keep did so, and were very kindly treated. Mr. answered upon her honor that she had not; in others? If we observe a person proud a good conscience, and yet not displease, McKay was a great favorite among the Inclose to him, and twice during the evening Two days and nights were passed on the or be contrary. They are a supple sort of dians; and I have no doubt that the plot for with further questions, she exclaimed with always find that the egotism which is its has elicited additional remarks and sug she gave him notice of the approach of foot bosom of the dread lake: when the sun compromising milk and water material, destroying the ship was at this time fully passionate warmth, Gentlemen, I never life will at times lead him to say or do gestions; and Dr. Robinson, in discussing steps by walking round and round; and was up, the party were scorched by the "ever learning, and never able to come to arranged, and that it was intended, if possi- was in a court of justice before; and this something disgusting. We need expect it, states that in the distance traversed by when that did not awaken him, she put her heat, as though they were in a well heated the knowledge of the truth;" ever striving ble, to save McKay's life in the general makes me fear that I may not answer prop. from such people no delicate, stlent self the rivers there is room for three cataracts, head down and neighed. The first party oven; and on the second night they were after something but scarcely ever attaining massacre. But not finding this practicable erly. But to put a stop to all captious cav. sacrifice, no tender watching for others without the risk of discovery, he, as we iling and word-catching, I swear in the face tastes or needs, no graceful yielding up of shall soon learn, fell with the rest. When of this assembly to God and the king-to privileges in unconsidered trifles, on which ing. The Benisakhers generally ride with In some places the srid cliffs rise perpen frightened at their own shadow, and turned we were on shore, we saw the chiefs, and God under pain of eternal damnation to wait no "flowing thanks." They may be been incorrect; on the other hand, it has a halter only, except when they apprehend dicularly to the height of 1200 or 1500 aside, after this habit has become fixed, if they seemed all in good humor, and asked my soul; and to the king under the penalty kind and obliging to a certain extent, but me if the captain was still angry; and on of loss of honor and life-that I have never when the service required involves anything ers, that there is nothing extraordinary in their bridles from their saddle-bow, the any sign of vegetation: a drearier scene What good do such men ever do in the being assured that they would be well treat. given pledge or promise of marriage to the disagreeable, anything offensive to the taste the presumed fall. The Dee is a river mares turn their heads round, and open could scarcely be imagined. Soundings world or the Church?—Western Episco. ed and kindly received by him if they went Marquis de Saluces, and, what is more, that on which they pride themselves, we must on board, they appeared highly pleased, and I never thought of such a thing in my life. apply elsewhere. Their fineness of nature And if there is any one who will assert the THE FIRST MARRIAGE. - Marriage is of Mr. McKay was walking backwards and contrary, here is my chevalier, whom I offer only those which will pass the test; and con a date prior to sin itself-the only relic of forwards on deck in rather a gloomy mood, to maintain my words, which he knows are science is not hurt, for unsuspected pride racts. In the fall of the Tweed we have was 'almost driven med.' Sometimes the tinues the narative, 'at eleven o'clock, we a paradise that is left us—one smile that and considerably excited; himself and the entirely true, and uttered by the lips of a has given her a bribe. God let fall on the world's innocence, lin. captain having, as he told me, had some lady of honor, if ever there was one. And tion, however, has been answered for the party ed the shore, quite done up, and thankful gering and playing still upon its sacred vis angry words between them respecting the present in another way, an account of were well armed, and could command a for having escaped, which none of us ex. The first marriage was celebrated bewhich ap ears in he last published part of the Geographical Society's Journal. — too, was the river, that, as we are told, 'it in the boat was covered with a nasty slimy person, the office of Guest, Witness and will. As soon as I got on deck he called ous liar. This spirited defiance caused no The Priest. There stood the two godlike forms me to him. 'Well,' said he, 'are the Indi. little sensation in the audience; and the presleft the vessel at Caiffa on the Bay of Acre the various turnings; and the leader was and looked as if covered in patches with of innocence, fresh in the beauty of their ans coming to trade to day? I said, 'They ident told the registrar that he might put up towards the ent of August, 1847, with obliged to ride continually between the boat coal tar; and the effect of the salt spray unstained nature. The hallowed shades of are. I wish they would not come, said his papers, for Madame la Marechale had three seamen, who had volunteered for the and the baggage, to ascertain the relative upon ourselves, by lying upon the skin, and the garden, a smiled to look upon so divine a pair. The undercurrent at work. After the captain's ward settling the dispute. Then addressing ject was to tran-port the dingy (ship's he had with him proved very useful in ma duced constant thirst and drowsiness, and crystal waters flowed by, pure and transpa. I the conduct to the chiefs, I do not like so the marquis, he asked, Well, sir, what say rent as they. The unblemished flowers sudden, so flattering a change. There is you to this challenge?' But the love, as to Tiberias; to proceed from thence down almost like moving an army in an enemy's As to the alleged destructive effect of the breathed incense on the sacred air, answer- treachery in the case, or they differ from all well as the valor of the letter, was fast the Jordan to the Dead Sea, and return by country-not only looking out for positions Dead Sea on birds flying over its surface, ing to their upright love. An artless round other Indians I ever knew. I have told oozing away; and the craven knight an way of J rusalem and Jaffa, after an 'ex. where we could not be taken by surprise, we killed some which were actually stand. of joy from all the vocal natures, was the the captain so-I have also suggested that swered by a very decided negative, 'I want amination of the course of the Jordan, a but enxiously looking out also for supply- ing in the water; and on Saturday, while hymn, a spontaneous nuptial harmony, all hands should be on the alert when the not, said he, to take a wife by force; and admitted by a very decided negative, I want to the door and requested hymn, a spontaneous nuptial harmony, all hands should be on the alert when the not, said he, to take a wife by force; and admitted to the door and requested harmony, all hands should be on the alert when the not, said he, to take a wife by force; and admitted to the door and requested that should be on the alert when the not, said he, to take a wife by force; and admitted to the door and requested that the course of the said harmony, all hands should be on the alert when the not, said he, to take a wife by force; and well as of the valley through which it ing our commissariat.' With the thermom- in the very centre of the sea, I three times such as a world in tune might yield, ere Indians are here, but he ridicules the sugflows, a depecially to measure the depth eter ranging from 83 to 110 degrees, this saw ducks, or some other fowl, fly past us discord was invented. Religion blessed gestion as groundless. So let him have his wish to have her.' And so, making a low within shot. I saw no signs, however, of her two children thus, and led them forth own way. McKay then asked me my obeisance to the court, he prudently retired. On the 30th of the month, it having been fish, or of any living thing in the water, into life, to begin her wondrous history.— opinion. I told him it would be well to and the fair Philippe heard no more of his found impossible to satisfy the exorbitant slthough there were many shells on the The first religous scene they knew, was have the netting up. He then bid me go pretensions to her hand.—Forsyth's Hor-

> under the form of delicacy of tastes and peas, and on the top of them twenty mat habits. Many are the tears of vexation, trasses, covering these again with twent anxiety, mortification and disappointment, feather beds. Upon this luxurious couch occasioned by the unfeeling temper and in. the supposed princess retired to rest, and in considerate exactions which are the legiti- the morning she was asked how she had mate fruit of undue attention to personal passed the night. comfort. One must be little observent of what is about him if he have not sometimes "there was something hard been driven by the ingenious requisitions of which distressed me extremely, and has to discipline these people by increasing the perception to feel three little pess under sensitiveness they have voluntarily induced twenty mattrasses and twenty feather beds or cherished, until it becomes a tormenting want which nothing in nature is capable of their own hands have set up. THE COUCH OF JOSEPHINE. - In the late it, merely to show how far enthusiasm.

knives about their persons, which circum- ed to avenge her for his misplaced ambition. but a month previous, represent Turkish Gallantry.—A Mexican, stance was noticed by one of the men aloft, An upholsterer carried off this bedstead—thousand inhabitants of the air! The burn acter of the stream soon became apparent, This was all the intelligence we could ob ume completed of the beautiful edition of the beautiful edition of figuratively—for something short of £20. acter of the stream soon became apparent. This was all the intelligence we coold obtained the stream soon became apparent. This was all the intelligence we coold obtained the stream soon became apparent. This was all the intelligence we coold obtained the stream soon became apparent. This was all the intelligence we coold obtained the stream soon became apparent. This was all the intelligence we coold obtained the stream soon became apparent. This was all the intelligence we coold obtained the stream soon became apparent this was all the intelligence we coold obtained the stream soon became apparent this was all the intelligence we coold obtained the stream soon became apparent this was all the intelligence we coold obtained the stream soon became apparent this was all the intelligence we coold obtained the stream soon became apparent this was all the intelligence we coold obtained the stream soon became apparent this was all the intelligence we coold obtained the stream soon became apparent this was all the intelligence we coold obtained the stream soon became apparent this was all the intelligence we coold obtained the stream soon became apparent this work now publishing by Messrs. Chep. He amouncement will be mean no more than when in this country of it; but he treated the suggestions, as the stream soon the summer apparent this work now publishing by Messrs. Chep. He amouncement will be mean no more than when in this country of it; but he treated the suggestions, as the sum and not the sum

description in his Noah's flood -"And now the bensis are walking

As well of ravin, as that chew the cud. The king of beasts his fury doth suppr And to the ark leads wa the lioness The buil for his beloved male doth low, And to the ark brings on the fair-eved

Coursences of Nice People.

Like other things spurious, fastidiousness is often inconsistent with itself, the coarses things are done, the cruellest things said by

STORY .- Hans Christian Andersen has av.

There was once a prince of great honor and renown who wished to marry a real but there was always something about the ladies which made him doubtful of their claim to the title. So not being able to satisfy his fastidiousness on this point, h remained for a long time undecided

One night during a tremendous storm, a admittance, saying that she was a real princess. She was in a most pitiable condition -draggled from head to foot, with the min pouring in torrents from her dishevelled locks, she looked forlorn enough for a beggar. But the prince would not prejudge her; he invited her to spend the night, and A HOME TYRANT .- Fastidiousness is a in the meantime his mother devised a plan dreadful weapon of domestic tyranny .- by which to ascertain whether her preten Many a household can tell the grinding sions were genuine. On the place when power of a selfishness which disguises itself the princess was to sleep she put three small

"Oh, most wretchedly!"

PERSEVERANCE OF AUDUBON .- An II my original drawings, nearly put a stop my researches in ornithology. I shall re

the Jordan, is described as 'about 8 or 9 miles broad, and this space is anything but a flat—nothing but a continuation of bare hills with yellow dried-up weeds, which look, when distant, like cornstubbles.—These hills, however, sink into insignificance when compared to the ranges of mountains which enclose the Ghor; and it mountains which enclose the Ghor; and it, therefore, only by comparison that this is, therefore, only by comparison that this is the following continuation of the part that it is very likely to come upon the following and look.

The solid of the non-arrival of the mountains which he defend himself desperately, killed two, and wounded several more, till at last he fell dead in the crowd. The lost man I saw mally deserts it was supposing that they are liable to a mountains which enclose the Ghor; and it was supposing that they are liable to a distance of more than thirty miles, just at the part that it is very likely to come upon the more than thirty miles, just at the follower class. The doop because the histogram of the mides of this space is anything the strained times it was one of the most more, till at last he fell take a young bird which has just began to dead in the crowd. The lost man I saw mally deserts it was supposing that they are liable to a times of losing their way, reached Jericho, is, therefore, only by comparison that this